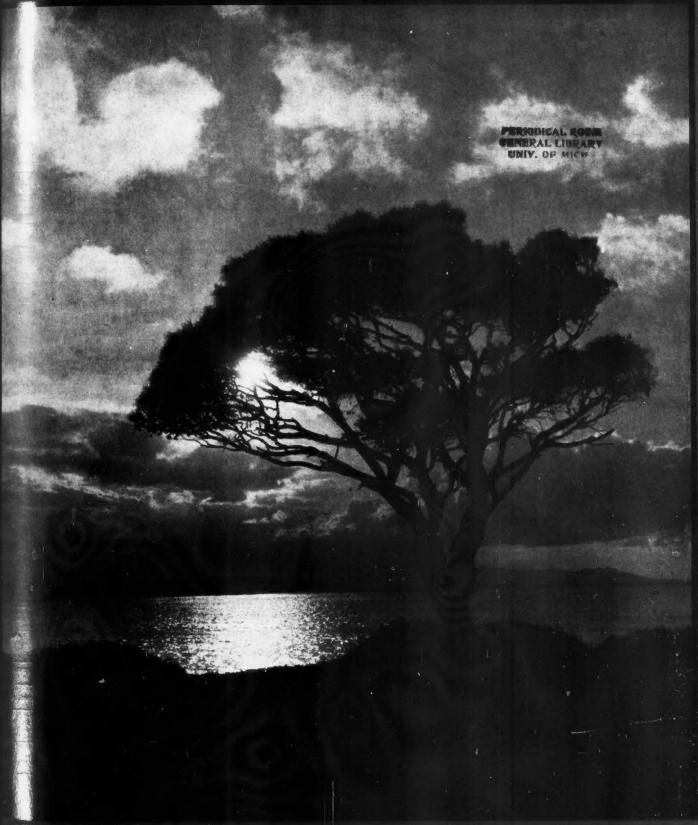
COUNTRY LIFE

CEMBER 15, 1944

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VOL. XCVI. No. 2500.

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Adjoining beautiful Surrey Common.

BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED MODER RESIDENCE

6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception.

CO.'S ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER, GAS AND WATER.

BRICK-BUILT GARAGE. SMALL GARDEN.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD

WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

Apply: Jackson Stops & Staff, 8, Hanover Street, London, W.1 (Mayfair 3316/7).

NORFOLK

COMFORTABLE BRICK AND TILED RESIDENCE

3 reception rooms, 5 principal and 4 secondary bedrooms, bathroom, airing cupboard usual offices.

MAIN ELECTRICITY, WATER AND DRAINAGE.

EXCELLENT ENTRANCE LODGE.

GARAGE, STABLING, 4 GREENHOUSES, ETC.

Grounds including Orchard ABOUT 7 ACRES

PRICE £5,500 FREEHOLD

Possession April, 1945.

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Grosvenor 3121 (3 lines)

WINKWORTH & CO.

48, CURZON STREET, MAYFAIR, LONDON, W.I

KENT—SUSSEX BORDERS



AN ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY HOUSE

WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE.

12 bed and dressing rooms, 5 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms. Main services, GARAGE.

LODGE. COTTAGE. LAKE.

DELIGHTFUL GARDENS AND GROUNDS OF GREAT NATURAL BEAUTY.
TERRACES. LILY POND. FORMAL GARDEN WITH YEW HEDGES.

WOODLAND WALK. TENNIS COURT. Extending in all to

25 ACRES. FREEHOLD FOR SALE

POSSESSION BY ARRANGEMENT.

OWNER'S APORTS. WINEWARTH & CO. IS CURTON STREET LONDON. W. I.

Owner's Agents: WINKWORTH & Co., 48, Curzon Street, London, W.1.

EAST SUSSEX 500 ft. above sea level.



AN ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY HOUSE

WITH EVERY MODERN COMFORT. 9 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, Vita-glass sun lounge, GARAGE, STABLES, COTTAGES, THE GROUNDS ARE OF GREAT NATURAL BEAUTY ADORNED WITH SOME FINE SPECIMEN TREES AND INCLUDE A LOVELY TERRACE WITH, PAVED PATHS.

Tennis lawn. Ornamental shrubberies, Heather garden, Walled kitchen garden

FREEHOLD FOR SALE WITH 31 ACRES POSSESSION AFTER THE WAR.

Owner's Agents: WINKWORTH & Co., 48, Curzon Street, London, W.1.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY



Views to Ashdown Forest.

1 mile Station and market town. 1 mile Station and market town.
RESIDENCE OF DISTINCTION
commanding position 500 ft. up,
light soil, south aspect. Oakpanelled hall, 3 reception, 8 bed, 3
bathrooms. Oak fibors, fireplaces
by Bratt Colbran, stone mullioned
windows, oak frames and metal
casements.
Central heating. Independent
not-water. Mains services.
Telephone.
Lodge. Grarge with flut over.

Lodge. Gurage with flut over.
Well-maintained gardens,
tennis and other lawns, herbaceous
borders, rose garden and pergolas,
walled kitch in garden.



ABOUT 3 ACRES.

Sole Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

(41,143)

UNBRIDGE WELLS asantly placed, ½ mile Station.

TONE-BUILT RESIDENCE beau-ly fitted throughout and in excellent er. Hall, 4 reception rooms, 9 bed-ms (basins h. & c.), dressing room, athrooms. Model domestic offices, t floors. Adam mantelpieces. Bratt Colbran fires.

Central heating throughout. Independent hot-water system. All main services.

Entrance lodge. Cottage.



PLEASURE GARDENS include tennis court and other lawns, rose garden and pergola, specimen and shady trees, productive kitchen garden.

Over 31/4 Acres.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD.

Immediate possession.

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Messrs. BRACKETT & SONS, 27-29,
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KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY,
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Mayfair 3771 (10 lines)

BETWEEN EXETER & OKEHAMPTON

Lovely position on a hill enjoying a South aspect and wide views extending to Exmoor and Dartmoor.

extending to Exmoor and Dartmoor.

SMALL FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL FARM
including an attractive 200-year-old Cob and Thatched Farmhouse with thick walls and the original oak beams.

Hall, 3 reception rooms (2 with open brick ingle-nook fireplaces), 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, domestic offices. Dairy.

Electric light. Septic tank drainage. Double Garage. Farm buildings. Timber Bungalow (2 rooms).

Small garden. The land comprises about 4 acres apple orchard, 19 of wood, 10 of arable, the remainder being pasture.

Two Streams. Trout Fishing. Rough Shooting. About 80 ACRES TO BE SOLD. VACANT POSSESSION on COMPLETION Agents: Messers. KNIGHT. FRANK & BUTLEY.

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (40,798)

20, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.



Telegrams: Galleries, Wesdo, London

Regent 0293/3377 Reading 4441

NICHOLAS

Telegrams: "Nichenyer, Piccy, London." "Nicholas, Reading."

(Established 1882)

4, ALBANY COURT YARD, PICCADILLY, W.1; 1, STATION ROAD, READING

WITH POSSESSION AFTER THE WAR.

ESSEX

A CHARMING OLD GEORGIAN HOUSE

in a fine position overlooking golf course and the Crouch.

FOR SALE

6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Companies' electric light and water.

PRETTY GARDEN WITH ORCHARD AND PADDOCK. In all about

3½ ACRES

Particulars of Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, W.1.

GRAFTON COUNTRY Easy reach of Banbury.

ATTRACTIVE SMALL HOUSE, PART 17th CENTURY

3 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 atties. Modern offices. Main electricity. Water by electric pump.
GARAGE, STABLING, NICE GARDEN.

PRICE £3,500 FREEHOLD

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EAST SUSSEX

MODERN CHARACTER RESIDENCE

MODERN C
MODERN C
Body Company Company

9 bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms including private suite (wash basins in most of the bedrooms), complete offices.

Aga cooker.

Main water and electricity.
Garages, stabling, small modern farmery, 4 cottages.

Exceptionally pleasing ornamental gardiens including 2 tennis courts, kitchen and fruit garden. The remainder pasture and woodland, in all about 44½ ACRES

FOR SALE WITH EARLY POSSESSION.

PRICE



PRICE £11,500 FREEHOLD

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44, ST. JAMES'S PLACE, S.W.1

JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK

0911

NORTH-EAST HERTS

1 mile Station. 2 miles Small Town. 30 miles London. POST-WAR POSSESSION (NOT OCCUPIED BY MILITARY).

QUEEN ANNE-GEORGIAN COUNTRY RESIDENCE

Modernised. 300 ft. above sea level. Away from main roads.



Lounge hall and 3 sitting rooms, 10-11 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, servants' hall. Main electricity and power. Central heating. Stabling and garage. 3 cottages (all service tenancies).

ABOUT 19 ACRES PRICE FREEHOLD £8,500

Owner's Sole Agents:
MES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, London, S.W.1. (L.R.8752)

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

VACANT POSSESSION MARCH 1945

Situated in what is perhaps the best residential district of this most attractive country town. On high ground, and most convenient for good shops. First-class omnibus service close by.

3 sitting rooms, 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, usual offices. All modern conveniences in-stalled, including central heat-ing and SERVICE LIFT.

SPACIOUS GARAGE.

GROUNDS of about 1/2 ACRE. PROBABLY SOME CAR-PETS AND CURTAINS WOULD BE SOLD.

PRICE FREEHOLD £6,300

Owner's Agents: James Styles & Whitlock, 44, St. James's Place, London, S.W.1-(L.R.20,822)





HAMPTON & SONS

6, ARLINGTON STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1
Regent 8222 (15 lines)
Telegrams: "Selanlet, Piccy, London"



IN THE THAMES VALLEY WARGRAVE

Near Station with good service of trains to Paddington.

COMFORTABLE RESIDENCE IN EXCELLENT ORDER



3 reception rooms, 6 to 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Main electricity. Good water supply. Modern drainage. GARAGE.

MATURED GROUNDS of about 2 ACRES INCLUD-ING PLOT WITH RIVER FRONTAGE.

PRICE FREEHOLD

Just in the market.

Particulars fr m: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1.

RURAL SUFFOLK

nut 212 miles from Saxmundham. Near pretty village, Good sporting disti MODERN RESIDENCE IN THE GEORGIAN STYLE



Lounge hall, 4 reception rooms, 6 principal bedrooms, servants' bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, stati sitting room and offices. Main electricity. Water pumped electrically. Modern drainage.

sitting room and omees.
Main electricity. Water pumped
electrically. Modern drainage.
Garage.
Farm buildings. Cottage.
Fine gardens designed by a
well-known landscape gardener.
Rock and water garden.
Productive kitchen garden.
Productive kitchen garden.
Paddocks and about 40 acresunder cultivation.

53 ACRES IN ALL

Pri.CE FREEHOLD £7,000
FOR POST-WAR OCCUPATION
Particulars from:
HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1. (Tel.: REG. 8222.)
(E.30,592)

BRANCH OFFICES: WIMBLEDON COMMON, S.W.19

SMALL COTSWOLD ESTATE FOR SALE, WITH POSSESSION MARCH 25

NETHERSWELL MANOR, STOW-ON-THE-WOLD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE

A reception rooms, billiard room, 10 principal bed and dressing rooms, 6 bathrooms and domestic offices with all modern conveniences.

DELIGHTFUL GARDENS AND GROUNDS 6 COTTAGES, MODEL FARM BUILDINGS.

PASTURE AND ARABLE LAND. IN ALL ABOUT 100 ACRES with TROUT FISHING. The residence, cottages, and all buildings are substantially stone built and in first-class structural condition.

For Particulars apply to the Owne



For Particulars apply to the Owner's Agents: Messrs. TAYLER & FLETCHER, on-the-Wold, Glos; or HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street. (Tel.: REG. 8222.)

FARNBOROUGH, KENT

High up, commanding views, and convenient for City and West End.

A really BEAUTIFULLY AP-POINTED RESIDENCE which must be seen to be appreciated.

Fine galleried lounge hall.
2 reception rooms.
5 bedrooms. 2 bathrooms.
Excellent domestic quarters with maid's sitting room. Solid light oak joinery; oak flooring throughout.

GARAGE, ETC.

Really lovely formal gardens with pergolas, lily pool, and rose gardens in all

ABOUT 2 ACRES

PRICE FREEHOLD £10,000

Agents: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1 (Tel.: REG. 8222.)

BISHOP'S STORTFORD (243)

CLASSIFIED **PROPERTIES**

(1/6 per line. Min. 3 lines.)

FOR SALE

BASINGSTORE (outskirts). Fine, spacious well-built Freehold 12-roomed House, standing in own grounds (1 acre), good garden containing many fine trees and specimen shrubs. 3/4 mile station. All mains services h. & c., 2 bathrooms (sep. w.c.s). Double garage, workshop, greenhouse and lock-up sheds. Possession immediately European war ceases. Price £4,500.—Box 417.

Behrsteine. For sale—within easy reach of Abingdon and Oxford—compact Estate of 875 acres, comprising medium-sized Georgian Residence, recently modernised at considerable expense, containing 15 bed, 7 bath, 3 reception rooms and offices, with garage and stabling, gardens, grounds and a well-timbered park and woods around same, productive grass and arable farmlands and buildings, cottages, etc. Present and estimated rent roll £1,680, Price £46,000, with vacant possession of mansion house after release from requisition.—For further particulars apply to the Joint Sole Agents: Messrs, Hobbs & CHAMBERS, Chartered Surveyors, Faringdon, Berks, and Messrs, LESLIE, MARSH & CO., Chartered Surveyors, 344, Kensington High Street, London, W.14.

EAST ORINSTEAD DISTRICT. Late Georgian House in West Sussex. 4 reception, good offices and maids' sitting room, 7 bed, 3 bath. Garages and spiendid outbuildings, stabling, etc. Lodge. 6 acres including orchard and paddock. Easily run. Near bus. Main line station 3 miles. Co.'s electricity and water. £8,000 Freehold. Early vacant possossion.—NIGHTINGALE, The Estate Office. Mat field. May field

EDGWARE. Choice modern Detached Residence in best position, 3 mins. from Tube, shops, etc. 5 bedrooms, bathroom (tiled to ceiling), 2 w.c.s, good hall, 2 fine reception rooms (1 parquet floor), breakfast room, kitchen, large garage, fine old-world gardens extending to ½ acre with tennis court. Price, freehold, £5,000.—Apply: Sole Agent, E. J. T. NEAL, 39, Station Road, Edgware.

ESSEX. LEIGH-ON-SEA. Detached cottage-style Residence. 3 bed, 2 reception.
Garage. Near sea. Freehold, £1,900.
KENT, WHITSTABLE. Semi-detached Cottage. Quiet position with sea view. 2 bed, 2 reception, ¼ acre plot. Freehold, £800.
SUSSEX, HOVE. Semi-detached Freehold, £800.
Sussexion. £3,500. n. £3,500.

SURREY, SUTTON. Detached Freehold Residence. 4 bed, 3 reception, large gar-den. £2,800.

ther particulars from A. COBDEN SOAR AND 7, 25, Victoria Street, S.W.1 (Abbey 7107).

FOR SALE

FOR SALE

GLOUCESTENSITIEE. For sale, freenoid, substantially built brick Family Residence, pleasantly situated in small and picturesque country town, 9 miles Gloucester. Suitable for business house, nursing home, private school, convent, or for flats. 7 minutes must from railway station. Accommodate on three floors with cellars below. Large internal extending to lantern light in convention from rooms (drawing room) of the bedrooms, kitchen scullery, etc. Gas. Stabling, brick-built, garage and other outbuildings. At present let on quarterly lease.—Price £4,560.—Apndv. Rox 388.

Hants. For sale, attractive Well-built Mansion. Excellent condition. H. & c. Lroughout. Park, farm, lodges, gardens. £30,000, or mansion and 10 acres £12,000. Suitable hotel or school. W. J. Tolley and Hill. Auctioneers, 58, Baldwin Street, Bristol. [Fellows M.L.A., 33, Kildare Street, Dublin. Also at Clonmel and Fethard. Co. Timperary. South Hill. Auctioneers and Fethard. Co. Timperary. South Fellows in exclusive resort. Facing sea with direct access to beach from own grounds. Highest class clientele. Licence Fully equipped in expensive style. Central heating. Splendid public rooms. Highly recommended business in most capable hands for many years. Business conducted to capatity throughout war. Freehold, 234,000 all at. Details to principals only from Edwards Symmons & Partnyres, 36, Berkeley Street, W.1. Mayfair 0016 (5 lines).

SYMMONS & FARTNERS, 30, DETREIES STEEL,

W.1. Mapfair 0016 (5 lines).

SUSSEX (E.A. T). historical Country House,
all jeriods from Tudor onwards; brick,
half-timber, tiles, etc. 4 reception froms,
10-12 bedrooms, offices, etc., garage, etc. Main
water and own supply. Own gas. Electricity
later. Lovely grounds; walled garden and
glass. Lakes, shrubberies, good view. In all
12 acres; more land if desired. Needs some
renair. £8,000, freehold. Box 416.

SUSSEX, between Horsham and Crawley,
adjoining bus route. Comfortable Resicence, 6 bed, 2 bath, 3 reception rooms, cloakroom, good offices. Garage. Gardener's
sungalow. 20 acres. Main electricity and
water. Freehold, £6,300.—Apply: RACKHAM
AND SMITH, 31, Carfax, Horsham (Tel.:
Horsham 311).

WANTED

BEHKS. Inkpen, kintbury, Ramsbury, and Hungerford district. An Old House or Farmhouse, 6-9 bedro ms, 50-150 acres, 2 cot-tages if possible.—Bt x 379.

WANTED

BOURNEMOUTH (within 30 miles), Good Farmhouse, 4-6 bedrooms, 40 to 100 acres. Possession by arrangement. Private purchaser will nay good price.—Box 400.

COUNTRY HOUSE OWNERS! A PRICE REALLY WORTH ACCEPTING is immediately obtainable through Messrs. Wellesley-Smith & Co., who having exclusively specialised in such properties for over 30 years are in touch with one of the largest dientlele of purchasers. Houses with 4-8 bedrooms in good condition are in urgent demand. Evacuation Offices, 17, Blagrave Street, Reading (Tel. 4112).

Street, Reading (Tel. 4112).

COUNTRY. A QUICK, ADVANTAGEOUS SALE of your COUNTRY PROPERTY can be effected through the Country House Specialists, F. L. MERCER & CO., who for over half a century have dealt solely in the sale of this class of property ranging in price from £2.000 upwards. Over 2.000 GENUINE PURCHASERS on their waiting list. Vendors are invited to send particulars to their Central Offices, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Regent 2481.

DEVON or SOMERSET. Wanted to purchase attractive Country House or Cottage. Sunny aspect. Freehold. 2 reception, 4 bedrooms, main services, garage. 3-5 acres. Within easy reach sea.—Box 312.

DORSET, HANTS, WILTS OF SOMERS

SET. Unfurnished House for February
or March, long lease, 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, Modern central heating, At least 2-3
acres, Outbuildings.—E. H. Hyde, Burley
Grange, near Ringwood, Hants,

Grange, near Ringwood, Hants.

Guildpford area preferred. Wanted to purchase, a small Modern Country House, 20 to 25 miles from London, containing lounge, dining-room, usual offices, 4 bedrooms fitted washbasins, 1 or 2 bathrooms. Central heating, Garage. Hothouse, well-arranged garden % to 1 acre. Situated about 1 mile from station. Either Bucks, Surrey, Kent or Sussex. Early occupation desired.—Reply: Box 354.

Occuration desired,—Reply: Rox 354.

HAMPSHIRE AVON (on). Required to purchase, a Residence of 10-20 bedrooms with 1-3 miles of general fishing. Would consider mill premises if suitable for conversion. Post-war possession.—Particulars in confidence to Purchaser's Surveyors: WRIGHT AND CO., F.S.I., F.A.I., *, Marlborough Parade, Hillingdon, Middlesex.

Hampshire (North or West) or Win-chester area, Oxfordshire, West or East Sussex. Wanted to purchase for post-war possession, small Country House of character. 2-3 reception rooms, 4-5 bedrooms. Main services. Telephone. Garage, etc. Matured garden and paddock essential. 2-3 acres in all. —Box 382.

WANTED

HOME COUNTIES to DEVON. Wanted for invalid, House or Bungalow, preferably detached, 500 ft. up or more. 3 bed, 2 reception, bath, etc. Main services.—"D."
TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Andley St., W.I.
HOME COUNTIES. Urgently required, furnished and unfurnished properties for genuine applicants. Particulars to WILLIAM WILLIET LTD., Sloane Square, S.W.I. (Sloane 8141).

WILLIAM WILLETT LTD., Sloane Square, S.W.1 (Sloane S141).

LONDON (within 50 miles). Small House of character. 4 or more bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Main electricity and water. 2 acres upwards. A high rental will be paid for sultable property. Long lease prefered. Social and business references available prior to formal negotiations.—Box 399.

LONDON, within 30 miles. Army officer urgently requires for own occupation small Country Property, 4-6 bedrooms, 1-10 acres. To rent or purchase. Some shooting and fishing if possible.—Particulars to Rox 352.

SOUTH COAST AREA. Wanted to purchase, a Compact Farm up to 100 acres with good house, 8 or more bedrooms, bathrooms, etc. All modern conveniences, good buildings and cottages. Price up to £14,000. No commission required.—Particulars to Messrs. John Margetts & Sons, Estat Acents, High Street, Warwick.

SUFFOLK or NORTH ESSEX. Residential Dairy and Mixed Farm of about 600-800 acres required to purchase, price up to £20,000.—(APPLICANT G. N.), WOODCOK & SOS. Ipawich.

—(APPLICANT G. N.), WOODCOCK & SOS.
INSWICH.

SURREY and SUSSEX. TREVOR E-TATES
LTD. have genuine clients waiting to purchase suitable properties. Please send full
details to them in confidence to 20, Please locality,
London, W. I (Tel.: Regent \$571).

SUSSEX. Wanted, not for inmediate
occupation, House with 5 bedrooms and
some land.—Details to: "STILLW-TRE,"
Burton's Lane, Chalfont St. Giles. Buc's.

SUSSEX. Large Georgian or Queer. Anne
House required to rent by girls' sch. old for
post-war occupation. Numbers about: ") and
staff, Ample water and main services es-mtial.
Preferably within 15 miles of the sea. eighbourhood Lewes or Ditchling preferr
but not essential.—Too 227.

TO LET

Accommodation for 7 persons.

Accommodation for 7 persons.

Luxury Flat to let fur
Accommodation for 7 persons.

Luxury Flat to let fur
Accommodation for 7 persons.

Luxury Flat to let fur
Back looks on to
gardens. Fitted h. & c. basins in all bec
Exquisitely furnished, largely antiquineas per week. Exceptional ref
required. View by appointment.—Bo

Regent

OSBORN & MERCER

MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS' AND AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTES

28b, ALBEMARLE ST., PICCADILLY, W.1

HANTS AND SURREY BORDERS

Occupying a quiet position, away from traffic nuisances yet

A MOST ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE thoroughly up to date and in first-class order throughout



all hall, 3 reception rooms, loggia, usual offices with vants' sitting-room, 6 bedrooms (all with lavatory basins, h. & c.), 2 bathrooms.

Main services. Central heating. 2 excellent Garages.

dightful well-maintained gardens, including lawns, flower ds and borders, tennis lawn, kitchen garden, and a lall copse. In all A LITTLE OVER AN ACRE.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH DEFERRED
POSSESSION
spected and recommended by OSBORN & MERCER,
as above. (17,476)

A CHARMING OLD-WORLD COTTAGE IN NORTHANTS

This delightful little property, which is in first-class order throughout, has been modernised but still retains its old and interesting features.

3 recention rooms, 4 bedrooms, bathroom,

Main electricity, excellent water supply, modern drainage. Qarage.

Pony stable.

The Garden, although small, is well laid out with lawns, stone-flagged paths, flower beds, etc.

VACANT POSSESSION FREEHOLD £3,500

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (M.2419)

UNDER 15 MILES NORTH OF TOWN

In a splendid position some 400 ft. above sea level, facing South and commanding lovely views over open country.

A DELIGHTFUL MODERN HOUSE built to the design of an architect in 1933

2 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom.

Main electricity, gas and water. Modern drainage. 2 garages.

Well mature i gardens and a small spinney, in all

ABOUT % ACRE

FOR SALE WITH VACANT POSSESSION

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above

WILTS-GLOS BORDERS

In a much favoured district, a few miles from Cirencester. DELIGHTFUL STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE OF COTSWOLD TYPE



4 reception, 11 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms Main electricity and water. Central heating. Model Farmery.

Delightful gardens, excellent pasture. In all

About 40 ACRES
FOR SALE FREEHOLD
The property is at present under requisition by the
War Department.

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (17,156)

5, MOUNT ST., LONDON, W.1

CURTIS & HENSON

Established 1875

Grosvenor 3131 (3 lines)

beautifully wooded country, near Limpefield Common Oxted Station 1 1/4 miles.



ANOLD-WORLD RESIDENCE OF EXCEPTIONAL CHARM, 500 ft. above sea level, with panoramic views. 4 reception, 9 bed, 3 bathrooms. Companies' water, gas and electric light. Modern drainage. Central heating. Garage. Cottage. Bungalow. Ornamental groun is. Ore ard. Woodland and Felds, in all about 20 ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD (POST-WAR POSSESSION). Or might be sold with less land and without the bungalow. Further particulars from: CURTIS& HENSON, above. (15,400)

London 20 miles.

Overlooking a golf course and 5 minutes' walk from a Main Line Station.

BEAUTIFULLY BUILT MODERN HOUSE OF GEORGIAN DESIGN

ERECTED 30 YEARS AGO AND LUXURIOUSLY FITTED THROUGHOUT

4 reception rooms, 10 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms. ALL MAIN SERVICES. CENTRAL HEATING. LARGE DOUBLE GARAGE AND OUTBUILDINGS.

> VERY CHARMING GARDENS. ABOUT 2 ACRES FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Apply: Curtis & Henson, 5, Mount Street, W.1. (14,584)

NEAR HENLEY-ON-THAMES
Delightful FREEHOLD RIVERSIDE FESIDENCE



WITH VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.

PICTURESQUE HOUSE OF UNIQUE DESIGN.
6 beds, bath, oak panelled lounge, 2 reception rooms.
Perfectly fitted. Aga cooker. In splendid order. Stabling, garage, outbuildings. Charming gardens. About 3 ACRES in all. On one of the Prettiest Reaches of the River.
FREEHOLD FOR SALE. Full details, plan, key. etc., from the Sole Agents: Messrs. SIMMONS & SONS, Henley-on-Thannes; and Messrs. CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, London, W.1. (14,661)

3, MOUNT ST., LONDON, W.1

RALPH PAY & TAYLOR

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE Convenient for High Wycombe, Marlow and Henley. In a superb position, secluded and sheltered. AMIDST THE BEAUTIFUL BEECH-CLAD CHILTERNS, enjoying magnificent views extending to the Surrey Hills.

UNIQUE RESIDENTIAL & AGRICULTURAL ESTATE IN MINIATURE

OF ABOUT

175 ACRES
ADDITIONAL 50 ACRES RENTED.

GENUINE TUDOR FARMHOUSE

Completely modernised without detracting in any way from its original charm.

7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Main electricity and water. Central heating throughout.

PRETTY MATURED GARDEN.

FINE RANGE OF FARM BUILDINGS with ACCREDITED COMHOUSE (ties for 28). 2 excellent Cottages-Garage. All in perfect condition.

JUST IN MARKET. FREEHOLD £16,000

POSSESSION JUNE NEXT, possibly earlier.

NOTE.—THIS PROPERTY, scheduled as an "A" Farm, is admirably suitable for Dairying and Stock-raising and at present is the home of a Pedigree and Attested Herd of Ayrshires.

Personally inspected and highly recommended by the Sole Agents: RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, 3, Mount Street, W.1

OXFORDSHIRE—NEAR BICESTER
On the outskirts of old-corld village, 10 miles from Oxford.
ATTRACTIVE STONE-BUILT HOUSE, partly
GEORGIAN in character, thoroughly modernised and
in FIRST-CLASS CONDITION. 8 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms,
ounge hall, 3 reception rooms, up-to-date offices. Main
electricity, Central heating throughout. Unfailing water
supply, Stabling, garage. Inexpensive gardens and grounds
of about 3½ ACRES. Just for sale. FREEHOLD,
28,000. Possession on completion.—RALPH PAY & TAYLOR,
3, Mount Street, W.1.

HANTS-NEAR BASINGSTOKE HANTS—NEAD BOSTONE.

2½ miles Station, on bus route.

Live with the Station of th

LITTLE-KNOWN HERTFORDSHIRE
In quaint village between Hitchin and Buntingford. High
ground. Secluded and restful.
FASCINATING COTTAGE with period features. 3
reception, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchenette. Main
services, Garage. SHADY GARDEN AND GRASS, ABOUT
5 ACRES. JUST AVAILABLE. £5,250. Possession on
completion.—Owner's Agents: RALPH PAY & TAYLOR.
3, Mount Street, W.1.

184, BROMPTON ROAD

res

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY



together with paddock.

3½ ACRES. POSSESSION. FREEHOLD
This charming property is only just offered.
Is certain to be sold quickly. Your immediate inspection is advised.

Kensington

EXETER-NEWTON ABBOT, 130
ACRES. GENTLEMAN'S FARM
with nice house having 6 bed, bath, electric
light. Good stone buildings. About
90 acres grass with stream. Lovely
country, beautiful views. FREEHOLD,
26,000.
BENTALL. HOPSIPY & D.

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, 184, Brompton Road, 8.W.3 (Ken. 0152).

NEAR YORK, 183 ACRES. EXCELENT STOCK AND MIXED FARM with very good house having 7 bed, bath, main electricity and Co.'s water. Good buildings. Tithe free. All in very good heart. FREEHOLD ONLY 28,500, including Tenant Right.

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LONDON, S.W.3

NEWBURY
EXCELLENT FARM, NEARLY
200 ACRES
WELL PLACED, only 3 miles from this
avourite market town. 1½ hours London
and frequent bus service passing. About
30 acres grass. Nice house (2 reception,
bed, bath), bailiff's house, 2 cottages,
ceredited buildings. All in excellent
CO.'S WATER AND MAIN
ELECTRICITY EVERYWHERE
OR SALE WITH POSSESSION AT

ELECTRICITY EVERYWHERE
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EASONABLE PRICE. Admirably suit
London business man.
BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, 184,
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Grosvenor 1553 (4 lines)

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

(ESTABLISHED 1778)
25, MOUNT ST., GROSVENOR SQ., W.1

Hobart Place, Eaton Sq., 68, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W.1

THIS CHARMING STONE BUILT XVIth CENTURY COTSWOLD STONE MANOR HOUSE ONLY 4 MILES FROM CHIPPENHAM



OF WILTSHIRE 8 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, billiard room.

IN ONE OF THE SHOW VILLAGES

GARAGE FOR 4. OUTBUILDINGS. LOOSE BOX-

3 ACRES

OF TENNIS LAWN, ORCHARD, GARDEN AND PADDOCK.

THE PROPERTY IS REQUISITIONED BUT POSSESSION IS EXPECTED NEXT SUMMER.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Price and further particulars from George Trollope & Sons, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (C.3316).



L. MERCER & CO.

SACKVILLE HOUSE, 40, PICCADILLY, W.1

Regent 2431

Glorious Position in the Golden Valley HINDHEAD. 600 ft. up, well sheltered.



MINIATURE ESTATE OF 40 ACRES, mostly wood-land requiring no upkeep. Originally 2 old cottages, modernised and added to, the Residence is faultless in every respect. Central heating, parquet floors, fitted wash-basins. Well-equipped bathrooms. 3 reception, 7-8- bedrooms, 4 bathrooms. Built-in furniture. Aga cooker. Garage. Buildings. Old-established gardens, grassland and woodland. PRICE 212,500, FREEHOLD. Possession.—F. L. MERCER & Co., 40, Piccadilly, W.1.

TRIANGLE—BEDFORD, ROYSTON
AND CAMBRIDGE
Quiet seclusion without isolation.



PERFECTLY MODERNISED TUDOR COTTAGE, full of old oak, linenfold panelling, ingle nook, etc. Hall lounge 24 ft., dining room, 5 bedrooms fitted wash basins, bathroom, modern kitchen, Electricity, main water, Septic tank drainage. 2-car garage. Old barn. 2-roomed cottage, Old-world gardens, large orchard, in all 2 ACRES. Price includes built-in furniture, etc. F. L. MERCER & Co., 40, Piccadilly, W.1.

On SOUTHERN SLOPES of LEITH HIL 4 miles from Dorking, with southern views to C. Rin; and Dumpton Gap.



The subject of a special article in COUNTRY LIFE PASSESSION OF SPECIAL ATICES TO CONTRY LIFE
POR SALE, THIS TRULY MAGNIFICENTLY
PLACED MODERN RESIDENCE of moderate size
in finely laid-out terrace gardens. 10 beds, 3 baths, lounge,
billiard hall, 4 reception rooms. Electric light. Central
heating. Garage, stabling. 2 cottages. 18 ACRES.
£12,000. Possession.—F. L. MERGER & C.O., as above. §

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AUCTIONEERS. CHARTERED SURVEYORS. LAND AGENTS. 29, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

Telegrams: Farebrother, London

BEDFOR'DSHIRE

5 miles from St. Neots.

CONVENIENT HOUSE

3 RECEPTION ROOMS, 4 BED-ROOMS, DRESSING ROOM, BATHROOM.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

GARAGE AND GOOD OUTBUILDINGS.



WELL LAID OUT GARDEN.

TWO PADDOCKS

SUITABLE FOR MARKET GARDENING, etc.

ABOUT 14 ACRES

FREEHOLD £4,000

(Subject to Contract)

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MAPLE & Co., LTD.,

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SUSSEX DOWNS FOR SALE

500 ft. up, commanding a glorious prospect over the undulating Weald of Sussex.

andulating Weald of Sussex.

A CHOICE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY OF OVER
30 ACRES of charming gardens, woodlands and
grassland, together with a Country House of moderate
size, but with large rooms. Spacious drawing and dining
rooms, large study, 6 large bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, fine
offices, maids' sitting-room. Garage for 2 cars. RADIATORS throughout. ELECTRIC LIGHT and power from
company. EXCEEDINGLY PRETTY GARDENS, YEW
HEDGES, LAWNS, HUT, KITCHEN GARDENS, etc.
Excellent carriage drive with handsome wrought-iron
Entrance Gates. PRICE E8,000.

Recommended by Maple & Co., Ltd., 5, Grafton Street, Mayfair, W.I.



HAMPSTEAD THE BISHOPS AVENUE

DETACHED LOW-FRONTED RESIDENCE

in about 21/2 ACRES OF GROUND (part rural setting). Lounge hall, drawing room, dining room, 4 principal bed-rooms (2 with basins), 2 bathrooms, 2-3 malds' rooms and bathroom. Garage and Flat of 3 bedrooms, bathroom and sitting-room over.

A REALLY DELIGHTFUL HOME LEASE OF OVER 900 YEARS FOR SALE

Agents as above.

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JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

23, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

Mayfair, 6341 (10 lines)

HERTFORDSHIRE HILLS AND BEECH WOODS

30 miles from London.

A VERY CHOICE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY

OF ABOUT 330 ACRES

TH A LOVELY RED BRICK AND ED HOUSE OF QUEEN ANNE ORIGIN.

ding 600 ft, above sea level in a most beautisetting with views over the wooded valley.

nelled hall, 4 reception, 14 bedrooms, 7 bathrooms.

MAIN ELECTRICITY. CENTRAL HEATING.

FIRST-CLASS WATER SUPPLY.



4 GOOD COTTAGES (all with baths and electric light).

EXCELLENT HOME FARM WITH SUPERIOR HOUSE.

FINE WALLED GARDEN IN FULL CULTIVATION and GLASSHOUSES.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY AT A MODERATE PRICE

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Direction of Commander the Earl Beatty, D.S.C., R.N.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION UNLESS SOLD PRIVATELY.

WITH 186 or 54 ACRES

BROOKSBY HALL, LEICESTERSHIRE

5 minutes' walk from a station, 6 miles from Melton Mowbray and 9 miles from Leicester.

ATTRACTIVE STONE-BUILT PERIOD HOUSE

a pproached by a chestnut avenue drive with south and west aspects.

17 bedrooms, 7 bathrooms, lounge and 4 reception rooms.

STABLING FOR 22. 8 COTTAGES.

CENTRAL HEATING.

MAIN ELECTRICITY.



INEXPENSIVE GROUNDS, ORNAMENTAL LAKE, SWIMMING POOL.

HOME FARM OF 131 ACRES IN HAND, AND GOOD RANGE OF BUILDINGS AND OTHER LAND.

IN ALL ABOUT 186 ACRES

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11/2 miles from important G.W.R. [Junction just_over_an hour from Town.

IN THE V.W.H. COUNTRY

TO BE SOLD

THIS ATTRACTIVE COTSWOLD STONE-BUILT HOUSE

Seated in a grandly timbered park sloping to a lake affording good duck shooting.

16 bedrooms, 6 bathrooms, hall and 3 reception rooms, model domestic quarters. Main electricity and gas. Central heating.



SQUASH COURT AND INDOOR SWIMMING POOL (HEATED).

HARD TENNIS COURT. INEXPENSIVE GROUNDS.

4 EXCELLENT COTTAGES.

HOME FARM with BAILIFF'S HOUSE, in all about

204 ACRES

AND IF DESIRED WOULD BE SOLD WITH SMALLER AREA.

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FOR SCHOLASTIC OR INSTITUTIONAL PURPOSES

BETWEEN OXFORD AND HENLEY

Oxford 14 miles, Henley 9 miles. With lovely views.

ABOUT 66 ACRES

EARLY GEORGIAN RESIDENCE WITH ADAM DECORATIONS AND QUEEN ANNE AND REGENCY GRATES



26 bedrooms (easily reduced to 14), 5 reception, Let bathrooms.

Central heating. Company's electricity. Deep well water.

BEAUTIFUL PARK WITH LAKE AND FINE LIME AVENUE DRIVE WITH LODGE.

CHAUFFEUR'S FLAT. STABLING. WALLED KITCHEN GARDEN.

Could be reduced in size or very suitable for Country Club or Private School, which it is at present. Vacant possession after the war. Total Rents £515, outgoings £10.

PRICE £8,500

MIXED FARM OF 330 ACRES ADJOINING CAN BE PURCHASED.

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23. MOUNT ST. GROSVENOR SQ., LONDON, W.1

WILSON & CO.

1441

£5,500 WITH POSSESSION

Exceptional opportunity to purchase, owing to death of owner.



A DELIGHTFUL OLD HOUSE in capital order. 7 bedrooms, hall, and 2 reception rooms (one 30ft. long); main electricity and water; garage and buildings; 2 cottages; gardens, orchard and paddock. 5 ACRES.

WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

LOVELY PART OF KENT NEAR CRANBROOK BETWEEN DORKING & LEATHERHEAD



COUNTRY HOUSE OF EXCEPTIONAL CHARAC-TER, beautifully appointed, with oak floors, luxury bathrooms, tiled offices. All main services. 6-8 beds, 3 baths, 3 reception. Well-timbered gardens of 2 ACRES. The whole is in beautiful order. FREEHOLD 10,000 GUINEAS.—Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., 40, Piccadilly, W.I.: and WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.I.

SUSSEX, NEAR LEWES



SINGULARLY CHARMING SMALL ESTA enjoying perfect seclusion in lovely country 8 b rooms, 2 bathrooms, 4 reception. Main ecetric Stabling, Garage. Small farmery, 6 cottages, Delight gardens. Woodland with large lake and pasture lar ESTA

FOR SALE WITH 40 ACRES

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CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & THE AGENTS FOR HARRISON THE AGENTS FOR THE WEST

LABOUR-SAVING MODERN HOUSE SOMERSET. £4,950



NEAR LOVELY OLD TOWN, yet rural, with fine view, Hall and cloakroom, 2 large reception, 5 bed, and filed bathroom. All main services. 2 garages.

DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS OF 1 ACRE Vacant Possession.

■ CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON, Shrewsbury

BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED FARM, 500 ft. up on south slope. ATTRACTIVE MODERNISED HOUSE, in perfect order. Hall and cloakroom, 2 large reception rooms, modern offices, 6 bedrooms, newly fitted bathroom (b. & c.). SECONDARY FARMHOUSE for Bailliff. Cottage available. Ample buildings, and very healthy land. All in excellent order. £11,000, FREEHOLD. Possession.—Sole Agents: CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON, Shrewsbury (Tel. 2061). "THE AGENTS for the WEST."

WOODED SOUTH SHROPSHIRE ESTATE
400 ACRES £15,000
MODERN RESIDENCE, lovely situation. High up,
3½ miles Church Stretton. 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms,
electric light. Central heating. Cottages. 2 Farms (let).
Woodlands and stream. Ideal sporting property without heavy upkeep.
Chamberlaine-Brothers & Harrison, Shrewsbury.

CHAMBERIAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON, Shrewsbury.

DORSET (Near Wiits Borders) £8,500

QUEEN ANNE and earlier. DELIGHTFUL OLD
COUNTRY HOUSE (the house of the village) in
unspoiled sporting district. Lounge hall and 3 reception,
cloak room, 9-12 bedrooms. Electric light. Central heating,
Extensive stables (part convertible to cottage), garages.
Old-world grounds and paddocks. 6 ACRES. Post-war
possession. — CHAMBERIAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON,
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43,750. WITH TROUT FISHING

Lorely situation Radnor-Shronshire harders



MODERNISED OLD COTTAGE-STYLE HOUSE, 1 mile small town. Hall, 3 reception, 5-6 bed and dressing, bathroom. Water by gravity. Garage. CHARMING GARDEN 3½ ACRES.

Possession June 1945

Sole Agents: Chamberlaine-Brothers & Harrison, Shrewsbury

Station Rd. East. Oxted, Surrey Oxted 240

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125, High St., Sevenoaks, Kent Sevenoaks 2247-8

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SEVENOAKS, KENT Within 10 minu



THIS EXCELLENT RESIDENCE, well appointed and standing in a charming garden. Hall, cloakroom, 3 reception rooms, 5 principal bedrooms, dressing room, 2 maids' rooms, 3 bathrooms. All main services. Lavatory basins. Garage for 3 cars. Garden 1 acre. Tennis lawn, PRICE FREEHOLD, £4,500. At present under requisition but very early possession expected.
All further information from the Owner's Agents:
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LIMPSFIELD, SURREY



A MODERNISED RESIDENCE in a quiet secluded position, 10 minutes from station and shops, and in a beautiful garden of 1½ acres. The accommodation includes 3 reception rooms, 6 principal bedrooms (all with wash-basins), 4 secondary rooms, 3 bathrooms, and excellent domestic offices, including Aga cooker. Large garage. FREEHOLD, 26,250.
Full particulars from: F. D. IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & Co., Oxted 240. And at Sevenoaks and Reigate.

A CHARMING HOUSE Close to the lovely Wray Com



REIGATE. On sandy soil about 1 mile from Redhill Junction, with excellent train service. 9 bedrooms. 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, music room. Garage for 4. 2 cottages. Central heating. ABOUT 23, ACRES. FREEHOLD, £9,000 or without 1 cottage (which is let) £7,000. Possession on completion of purchase. Further details of IBEETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO., 45, High Street, Reigate (Tel. 2938).

SANDERS'

MARKET PLACE, SIDMOUTH

TO PROPERTY OWNERS IN THE SOUTH-WEST AND ESPECIALLY IN DEVON AND SOMERSET

DURING THE PAST VEAR MANY INTERESTING & SATISFACTORY NEGOTIATIONS HAVE BEEN CARRIED THROUGH BY US BUT CONSTITUTE ONLY A NEGLIGIBLE PROPORTION OF THE SALES WHICH COULD BE EFFECTED. COUNTRY HOUSES AND ESTATES OF ALL TYPES ARE EARNESTLY SOUGHT. AS SPECIALIST AGENTS FOR THE SOUTH-WEST WE RECEIVE AN EXCEPTIONAL AND INCREASING DEMAND AND SOLICIT INSTRUCTIONS FROM OWNERS WHO MAY BE DESIROUS OF SELLING AT ADVANTAGEOUS PRICES.

A personal inspection is made (free of cost) wherever possible, and no charges are incurred by clients unless business results.

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COTSWOLDS 65 ACRES POSSESSION SPRING 1945
300 ft. above sea level. 34 mile Station, 345 miles Main Line.

CHARMINGLY PLACED PERIOD COTSWOLD RESIDENCE, FOR SALE, 2 carriage drives, Hall. 4 reception, billiard room, 3 bathrooms, 12 bed and CHARMINGLY PLACED FERIOD COTSWOLD RESIDENCE, FOR SALE, 2 carriage drives. Hall, 4 reception, billiard room, 3 bathrooms, 12 bed and dressing rooms (some h. & c.). Central heating. Main electricity. ESSE COOKER. Stabling and Garage, flat. Farmhouse and buildings, Lodge, Cottage. Delightful frounds sloping to South, walled kitchen garden, glasshouses, orchard and pasture intersected by STREAM FEEDING 2 LAKES, and some woodland. Inspected and highly recommended. TRESIDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (16,249)

SUSSEX (daily reach).

120 ACRES

MODERN CHARACTER RESIDENCE. Hall, 4 reception, 5 bath, 10-14 bed (h. &c.). Main electricity and water. Central heating, telephone. ESSE COOKER Garages. Farmhouse, 3 cottages. Charming grounds. DOUBLE HARD TENNICOURT. 3-ACRE FARM, LET. House at present requisitioned.

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GLOS-MONNMOUTH BORDERS, STONE-BUILT HOUSE. 3 reception, bath 5 bed. Main electric light. Nice garden and outlook. \$2,000, FREEHOLD TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (21,822)

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FOR SELECTED LISTS OF PROPERTIES

RIPPON, BOSWELL & CO., F.A.I.

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G. H. BAYLEY & SONS (Established over three-quarters of Century.) ESTATE AGENTS, STREYORS, AUCTION 27, PROMENADE, CHELTENHA (Tel. 2102.)

ESTATE

Kensington 1490 Telegrams : "Estate, Harrods, London."

CRESCENT, LONDON, S.W.1

OFFICES

West Byfleet and Kaslemere Offices

c,4

SUFFOLK AND ESSEX BORDERS

Handy for Bury St. Edmunds, Colchester, etc. On high ground, with fine views.

SMALL GEORGIAN MANOR HOUSE

In good order, with large rooms, and thoroughly modernised. Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms (h. & c.), 3 bathrooms, etc. Electric light, co.'s water. Central heating. Telephone, etc.

3 COTTAGES. GOOD STABLING AND GARAGE. SMALL FARMERY.

INEXPENSIVE GROUNDS

WELL TIMBERED, LAWNS, ROCKERY, WALLED KITCHEN GARDEN, VALUABLE WATER MEADOWS, PASTURE, ARABLE AND WOODLANDS.

In all about 100 ACRES

£9.500. FREEHOLD

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IRST-CLASS FARM OF 200 ACRES OFFERED WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

NORTH SOMERSET COAST

Handy for Taunton and Minehead.

STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE

Hall, 2 reception, 5 bedrooms, good offices. Flost-rate farm buildings with standing for 12 cows, barns, etc. About 30 acres of arable land, the remainder being rich pastureland, in all

205 ACRES

ONLY £5,000, PLUS USUAL INGOING VALUATION

COMPUTED AT £706

Joint Sole Agents: Messrs, James Phillips & Sons, Minehead; and Harrods Ltd.,
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By Order of M. C. Tayler, Esq.

A LOVELY HOME READY TO WALK INTO c.2 FOR SALE COMPLETE with fine furnishings and furniture of a quality unobtainable to-day; china, glass, linen, and plate, together with Aga cooker and Frigidaire

WEST SURREY, near WOKING-KNUTSFORD, DANESHILL

in quiet seclusion, yet within a mile of Station.

Residence in the Surrey Farmhouse Style

3 reception, 5 bedrooms (fitted basins), 1 dressing room, bathroom, 2 garages, all mains. Central heating.

Beautiful grounds of about 2 ACRES. FOR SALE COMPLETE Inspected and strongly recommended as a Home as near perfection as possible. Sole Agents: HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, S.W.1 (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 809); and Surrey Office (Bufleet 149).

BEAUTIFUL PART OF SURREY c.3

350 ft. up. 1 mile Main Line Station, about 21/2 miles Redhill.

CHARMING RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY



3 reception, 15 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

Stabling, garage, 2 cottages. Modern drainage. Co.'s gas and water. Central heating.

Park-like gardens and grounds.

ABOUT 20 ACRES

Post-war possession.

FREEHOLD, ONLY £4,000

HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, S.W.1 (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 807).

HOME OF SINGULAR CHARM

In secluded grounds of great beauty and in a quiet road on high ground

Only about 12 miles North-west of Town

3 reception, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

Main drainage Co.'s services.

Central heating. Garage 2 cars

LARGE AND PRODUCTIVE ORCHARD,

> KITCHEN GARDEN, ROCKERY. WOODLAND WALK, MASSES OF BULBS.



In all About 2 ACRES

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD

Inspected and recommended by HARRODS LTD, 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 807.)

WARE AND BUNTINGFORD

300 ft. up, amid delightful rural surroundings. 2 miles Main Line Station.

SMALL PERIOD HOUSE

Modernised and fashioned into a residence for gentlefolk.

reception, 5 bedrooms, 1 dressing room, bathroom. Main electricity. Well water ith automatic electric pump. Garage and good outbuildings. Lovely grounds, tennis court, and 3 fields, in all about

 $3\frac{1}{2}$ ACRES through which flows the River Rib affording trout fishing.

FREEHOLD, 6,000 Guineas. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, S.W.1 (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 809).

TOROUAY

c.4

Occupying a unique and lovely position right on the coast with glorious views of the Bay and coastline.

SUBSTANTIAL STONE AND BRICK RESIDENCE

3 reception, conservatory, sun lounge, 11 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, maids' sitting room.

All main services. SUB-TROPICAL GARDENS OF GREAT NATURAL BEAUTY

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD

Suitable alike for private occupation or commercial purposes HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, S.W.1 (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 809).

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

High ground. Uninterrupted sea views.

WELL-APPOINTED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

with 3 large reception rooms, 7 bed and dressing rooms (basins h. & c.), 3 tiled bathrooms, compact offices,

GARAGE, STABLING, ETC. CO.'S ELECTRIC LIGHT AND WATER, GAS AND DRAINAGE. GOOD CENTRAL HEATING THROUGHOUT.

WELL-ESTABLISHED GARDEN WITH BELT OF FIR AND ELM TREES, LAWNS, FLOWER BEDS, ETC.

In all nearly 11/2 ACRES

PRICE, FREEHOLD, £8,500

VACANT POSSESSION.

ARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (Tel.: Kensington 1490, Extn. 806).



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SOUTHAMPTON:

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WITH VACANT POSSESSION

FERNDOWN, DORSET

With almost direct access to the Golf Course.

SOUNDLY CONSTRUCTED AND COMFORTABLE FREEHOLD FAMILY RESIDENCE

"HILLSIDE," RINGWOOD ROAD, FERNDOWN

7 bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms, good offices

Excellent garage and range of buildings. Heated green-house. Companies' gas and water. Electric light available.

EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE AND PRODUCTIVE GARDENS, TENNIS COURT, KITCHEN GARDEN, EXTENSIVE ORCHARD, ETC.

About 4 ACRES in all.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY OR BY AUCTION IN THE NEW YEAR

For particulars, apply: Fox & Sons, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth, or Messrs, Grahame Spencer, Ferndown, Dorset.

NEAR DORCHESTER

THREE FREEHOLD MIXED **FARMS**

NOTTON HOUSE FARM, 208 ACRES

LET at a TOTAL RENTAL of £275 per annum.

THROOP FARM.

128 ACRES LET at a RENTAL of £160 per annum.

> NOTTON HILL FARM. 215 ACRES

LET at a RENTAL of £150 per annum.

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DORSET

In a beautiful unspoiled part of the County. 11 miles from Blandford, 8 miles from Dorchester Railway Station on the Main Line.

A LOVELY OLD STONE-BUILT MANCE HOUSE

> THE MANOR HOUSE, CHESELBOURNE

7 bedrooms, 2 attics, 2 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms maids' sitting room, kitchen and offices.

Electric lighting plant. Telephone. GARAGE 2 CAl-DAIRY FARM, 4 COTTAGES.

TOTAL AREA 127 ACRES

THE FARM IS LET AT £190 PER ANNUM. PO. SESSION OF THE RESIDENCE AFTER HOSTILITIES ARE OVER.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY OR BY AUCTION IN THE NEW YEAR

For particulars, apply: Fox & Sons, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

DORSET

7 miles from Wimborne, in a beautiful rural district in excellent sporting neighbourhood.

AN ATTRACTIVE OLD WORLD RESIDENCE MAINLY OF THE QUEEN ANNE PERIOD

9 bedrooms with basins, attics, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, good domestic offices. Garage, stabling. Electric lighting plant. Central heating.

WELL TIMBERED AND PARTLY WALLED GARDENS, INCLUDING LAWNS, FLOWER AND KITCHEN GARDENS, PADDOCKS. The whole extending to an

AREA OF ABOUT 6 ACRES

POSSESSION BY ARRANGEMENT.

PRICE £8,500, FREEHOLD

Fox & Sons, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

HAYWARDS HEATH, SUSSEX

Within a few minutes' walk of Main Line Station with excellent service of fast trains to London and Coast.

A CHARMING DETACHED MODERNISED COUNTRY RESIDENCE

EXCELLENT ORDER THROUGHOUT.

Occupying a splendid position in a favourite residential road, and approached by a semi-circular carriage drive.

7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms.

SUN LOUNGE, CONSERVATORY, DOMESTIC OFFICES, DOUBLE GARAGE, STABLE AND LOFT. ALL MAIN SERVICES.

DELIGHTFUL GARDEN WITH TENNIS LAWN, FRUIT TREES AND ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS,

ABOUT 1/2 AN ACRE PRICE £7,000, FREEHOLD

VACANT POSSESSION.

For further particulars apply: Fox & Sons, 117, Western Road, Brighton. (Tel.: Hove 2277/8.)

A MARINE RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER SANDBANKS, DORSET

Occupying a delightful position, close to the sea and entrance to Poole Harbour.

AN ULTRA-MODERN RESIDENCE

Fitted throughout with up-to-date improvements.

5 bedrooms with bathroom leading from principal bedroom, 2 additional bath-rooms, 2 reception rooms with L-shaped lounge 27 ft. by 20 ft. and 12 ft. Maid's sitting room 16 ft. by 16 ft.

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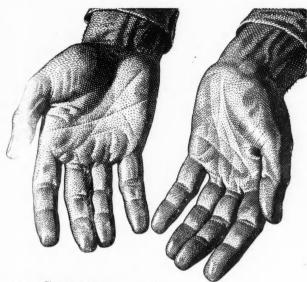
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COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. XCVI. No. 2500

DECEMBER 15, 1944



Harlib

LADY SEAGER

Lady Seager, who is the wife of Sir Leighton Seager, President of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom, is a Junior Commander in the A.T.S.

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AGRICULTURAL PRICE-FIXING

N the early days of this year during a somewhat heated debate concerning the fixing of agricultural prices Mr. Hudson, after defending the figures on which the Government's action had been based, pointed out that one of his chief difficulties had been the absence of any reliable statistical information with regard to farmers' profit and loss. He then went on to say that the Government were prepared, on the other hand, to discuss with the industry the whole statistical basis upon which future acreage payments and price levels should be fixed. The National Farmers' Union having just admitted that its own attempts to obtain representative farm figures had failed, the farmers could not, even had they wished, do anything but accept this overture. It was agreed that discussions should take place between the industry and the Ministry not only with regard to the collection of economic and financial data but—an equally important matter—the procedure for using these data. The discussions are at an end, and, as Mr. Hudson announced, agreement has been reached with both Workers' and Farmers' Unions. Price decisions are to be based henceforward on a representative selection of farm accounts and a statistical summary of costs of production both of which are acceptable to both sides. These figures are to be used for an annual review of prices each February. Prices will be fixed next February, for instance, for the harvest of 1946, for the milk season starting next October and for livestock for the year beginning in July.

So far as this excellent arrangement is evidence of mutual confidence and establishes a scientific basis for figures which cannot be attacked ex parte, it brings us a step nearer to that much-to-be-desired millennium when successive Governments of this country will have an agricultural policy which is consistent or which changes only with national and not political expedience; and the agricultural industry will be continually able to act upon the assumption of its permanence except so far as they are forewarned of changes in good time. No Government may, as we are often told, be able to bind its successors to its own views of national wisdom; but the agreement to put the machinery of necessary adjustment on a scientific and non-political basis is one which any subsequent administration will find it very difficult to abandon. And thus a very fruitful preserve for mischief-makers is sterilised.

Much talk of betrayals in the past has been the result either of the fact that the Government had no settled policy at all and consequently could not either explain or betray it, or of the fact that there has been far too little mutual understanding between themselves and farmers. At the present moment there is not much difficulty in getting the

farmers to understand the trend of Government policy. The swing-over from an emphasis on cereal acreage to one on livestock improvement is not only intelligible but inevitable. In his address to the Council of Agriculture Mr. Hudson once more talked sound sense on the subject. "Seek Quantity through Quality" was his war-cry.

But it should be emphasised again that these developments, welcome as they are, only touch the fringe of agricultural stability. What is urgently needed is a recognition by all parties of the interdependence of every branch of industry, and a long-term undertaking that the future needs of agriculture will be integrated with economic policy as a whole.

ROOKS IN WINTER

ROOKS like blown leaves across the sky Fresh aerial acrobatics try, First in a rolling tumble fall, Then dart to windward, glide and stall, Cawing the while of this and that—Of last year's nest and farmer's cat.

My dizzied eyes are with them there, Swept on the frost-sharp, sea-salt air, Sharing their freedom of the sky, Watching the crazy world slip by With ribboned road above the people And church swung high above its steeple.

Over and under, in and out
Till in a flash they're blotted out,
Swept from the sky by sudden rain,
And I am on my feet again.
E. M. BARRAUD.

WENTWORTH WOODHOUSE DEVASTATION

PEN-CAST coal-mining is the cruellest form of devastation that can befall the landscape short of actual war. On agricultural land the top soil is generally replaced and the scarred face of Nature restored to use if not beauty. But when undulating country and woodlands are so operated on, they cannot be replaced, and when it is a national masterpiece of man-made landscape that is disembowelled, such as the park of Wentworth Woodhouse, imponderable values greater even than the immediate need for easily won minerals are involved. Wentworth Woodhouse itself is famous as probably the very largest of Georgian country palaces—its front is 200 yards long and it covers three acres-and as the home of Strafford and the Prime Minister Lord Rockingham. But its magnificent landscape park, formed along a chain of valley lakes on the outskirts of Rotherham and the centre of an agricultural and forested area hitherto little touched by industrialism, is something more: the symbol and reality of the ideal England to tens of thousands who live and work around it. The decision of the Ministry of Works to requisition for open-cast mining the very part the Wentworth woodlands that is most accessible to the public, and which the Council for the Preservation of Rural England has consequently been most anxious to preserve, is a long price—centuries long—to pay for a few thousand tons of coal. Besides the conversion of a beauty spot into a permanent eyesore, some hundreds of acres of immature forested woodland will be destroyed, and this on an estate that has already had requisitioned 1,400 acres for open-casting.

LAND USE AND NATIONAL PARKS

A PAMPHLET issued by the Standing Committee on National Parks, with a foreword by Sir Norman Birkett, defines national parks as "regions of our finest landscape brought into full public service, preserved in their natural beauty, continued in their farming use," and without necessarily disturbing existing ownerships. The changes recommended in the White Paper on Control of Land Use would greatly facilitate their formation. The initial cost of making a mountain region like Snowdonia, the Peak, or the Devon moors, being entirely "rural" land, into national parks would be practically nil; and where some development values presumably exist, as in the Lake Dis-

trict and the North Yorkshire, Pembroke, and Cornish coasts, no burden would fall on the rates. The main functions of local government would continue inside a national park, but the control of the use of the land would need to be vested in new joint local authorities (since a park would cut across existing administrative boundaries) under a National Park Commission. What is needed is a Cabinct decision and an undertaking to set up the Commission with adequate finance and powers.

"GRINDER WHO SERENELY GRINDEST"

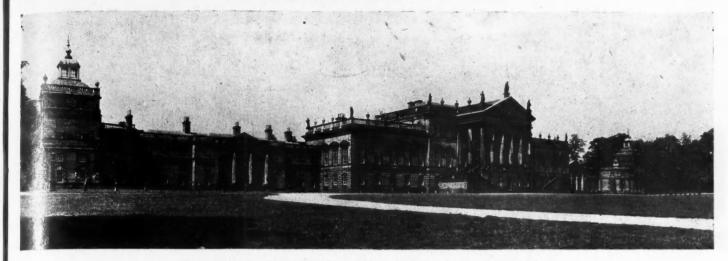
T cannot be denied that some people do not like the barrel organ. Students of the old volumes of Mr. Punch will recall John Lech's obviously heartfelt attacks on the instrument and the too persistent alien who played it there is something about it that appeals childish memories if not to our grown-up our and many would be a little sorry if it de rted for ever from our midst. It would be too uch to say that we have missed it; we grow tomed to the absence of an old acquaint even to that of the "Stop me" man of tricycle who may soon return with the li-of the ban on ices. Nevertheless we may strict moderation rejoice to hear that the bands organ's strains are once more to be hear in organ's strains are once more to be heard in our city streets, though they may never a ain, as we are told they did, penetrate to fashionable drawing-rooms in Berkeley Square. When Calverley chose the grinder "for eulogium as a change" he laid an unerring finger on his weak spot, namely "the same thing played so oft." It is possible to have too much of him, but at least are many horse that ofter these lease. least we may hope that after these long, lean years he has returned with a new repertory.

NEW HOUSES AND TRADITION

TOWN like Bewdley, illustrated in this issue, gives further point to the letter that we published on December 1 from Mr. Austen Hall. His point was that, in small houses, the traditional Georgian builder knew how to build a more convenient, more economical, and much more attractive house than the architects of the Ministry of Works demonstration houses at Northolt, although their plans correspond closely. If reduced to standard dimensions and given modern equipment, he maintained that the traditional type gives a better house, so why do we ignore these plentiful patterns? Briefly the answer is that modern architectural training concentrates on material more than human factors. Georgian builders. though ignorant of plumbing, were much more experienced than the modern architect in the simple though subtle things (other than gadgets) that make for satisfaction in small houses. We have hardly begun to think of them; they had the benefit of a hundred years of trial and error in the continual thoughtful improvement of a standard type which, in the end, scarcely could be improved on. If training insisted on the study and measurement in detail of such houses, architects would learn a lot, and the public would be better and more pleasantly housed.

TOWN AND COUNTRY MICE

DOES the country mouse suffer from an "inferiority complex" on going to the town? We should scarcely have thought so, but we ask the question because some Exmoor farmers have apparently declared that "taking country boys into town" gives them that now popular complaint. It must be the extreme urbanity of Exeter. "It was easy to tell the Kent boys as they came staring into the Green Man," said old Beldham the cricketer in a memorable ptrase, and added that Kent and Hampshire had only to open their mouths to be recognised; but that was in London nearly 150 years ago, when countrymen were more rustic. It is hard to believe that the youth of Devon is so easily to be overawed by he sophisticated splendours of its own country town. Moreover they have during the war years had plenty of opportunity of seeing low ignorant of the country are the town evacures. It surely will not do; the country mouse he is a better conceit of himself than that and is mide of sterner stuff.



WENTWORTH WOODHOUSE, NEAR ROTHERHAM, YORKSHIRE

Probably the largest country house in England—this front is 200 yards long, and it covers 3 acres. Now the property of Earl FitzWilliam, it was the home of Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, Charles I's Minister, but was largely built by the Prime Minister Earl of Rockingham, 1740-80, who also formed the magnificent landscape park. Comment is made in an Editorial note on the intention of the Ministries of Works and Fuel to institute open-cast coal-working in this famous park

A COUNTRYMAN'S NOTES

DO not know if it is because they are linked up with happy boyhood memories, and horse caravan treks along the Sussex and Kentish coasts in the days when there were miles of deserted beaches between the various seaside towns of these counties, but the one feature which seems to fit in and harmonise completely with these flat shores is the line of Martello towers, which were erected about 1800 when there was a threat of invasion by Bonaparte. Mellowed by time, and the saltladen winds, they stand up, not as brick and cement blots upon the peaceful agricultural and marshland scenery, but as something which rightly belongs there. So much is this the case that one experiences a feeling of disappointment when there are gaps in the once unbroken line, which ran along the open shores.

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Compared with so many other buildings in this country they lay claim to no structural beauty, and are comparatively modern, for it is only 145 years since they were built to be manned by the Fencibles of Sussex and Kent, whose great-grandsons as Home Guardsmen manned other war-time defences along the same shores; and in all probability used some of the Martello towers as stores for their ammunition. One wonders, not very hopefully perhaps, if the pill-boxes and redoubts of to-day will in time blend with the landscape as have the Martello towers, which when first erected were no doubt regarded by the residents and the few seaside holiday-makers of those days as horrible desecrations of the scenery.

FIND the various encyclopædias and books of reference which I have examined not very informative about these interesting relics of a perilous period which was repeated in 1940, and I cannot discover where the line of Martello towers began, where they ended, and how many there were of them originally. In normal times it would be a simple matter to go and look for oneself, but to-day this is impossible, and my memory is unreliable. I have a recollection of several in the neighbourhood of Hythe and others at Dymchurch, but cannot remember if they extended as far as Hastings.

HERE are at least two adjuncts to modern warfare which did not feature in the days when it was run on gentlemanly lines with only urtello towers as defences. These, which make the tying up afterwards a difficult business, are bed wire and contact mines. With regard barbed wire I have seen it suggested that is should be rolled up roughly, flattened into it is domasses by steam-rollers and dumped into sea, but if this is done it is to be hoped that will be carried out to some area where, owing

By Major C. S. JARVIS

to depth, there is no question of trawling, or in fact any form of fishing.

The torpedoed wrecks of the last war have severely limited the trawling grounds off Brixham and the Devon and Cornish coasts generally, and, if huge lumps of barbed wire are to be added to the many wrecks of this war, this form of fishing may be written off as a thing of the past. The best thing one can say of the last war's wrecks off Brixham is that, if they have spoilt the trawling, they have in return provided some excellent holding grounds for giant conger eels. Unfortunately, from the gourmet's point of view, it is a poor exchange as, even if a conger has been living in the captain's cabin or one of the state rooms of a liner, he is never, despite this distinguished background, in quite the same class as a sole or turbot.

DO not know if one can regard conger fishing as one of the higher forms of angling, but no one can say it is dull if these big savage eels are feeding. I have fished for them by night—that is to say from 11 p.m. to 3 a.m.—off Greencastle at the mouth of Lough Foyle, and, when some excited angler has swung a 30-lb. monster into the boat without giving it the necessary crack over the head on the gunwhale with a mallet, life has been very full—almost too full—for the next few minutes. The conger is quite as active out of the water as he is when in it, and, when with open jaws and a set of teeth a bull-terrier would envy, he begins to travel in the darkness at the rate of knots around the bottom of the boat, snapping at everything within reach, one comes to the conclusion that dry-fly fishing on a chalk-stream is more peaceable and less dangerous.

THERE was one occasion off Greencastle when I had a very heavy tug on my line, which indicated a conger and a big one, and a second later the man on the opposite side of the boat shouted that he had one also. We both hauled for some time, heaving the struggling fish up from the depths, and then, when we were expecting to see them break the surface, we suddenly met dead resistance as if the congers had found refuge in a rock. We tried all the various devices—the steady increasing strain, the sudden slackening up, and even the passing of a ring down the line—but without avail, and we were beginning to think of the

. . .

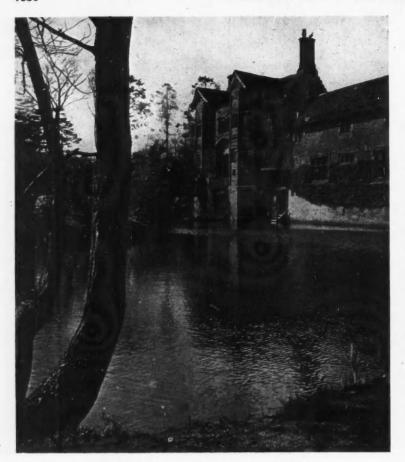
desperate expedient of heaving until something gave when there was a dull thud against the bottom of the boat. We had both hooked the same fish, and had hoisted him up taut, and jammed him against the keel!

As we happened to be a regimental party, and I was very much junior to my opposite number on the starboard side of the boat, it was my lot to slack off while my senior had the honour of landing the conger, despite the fact that I had hooked him first.

HERE was an old saying, now hopelessly out of date, with regard to the shooting of reared pheasants which ran: "up gets a pound, bang goes a penny and down comes half-a-crown." It is very difficult to revise this to fit in with present-day prices as the reared pheasant is extinct, so that nobody, not even a professional statistician, could assess its value to-day; and, though there is a controlled price for the dead bird, it is a purely mythical sum printed on paper, and recognised only by the Ministry of Food. I have yet to meet, or even hear of, the man who has bought a pheasant Cartridges are 30s. a hundred in extremely limited quantities to those with, what one might call, ammunition antecedents. That is to say, if by any chance, such as service with the M.E.F. or still more distant Paiforce, a man has failed to shoot in this country during the last two years, he is dismissed with ignominy from the ranks of the game shots, and is allowed no cartridges.

From an advertisement in a sporting journal I have managed to obtain a hint as to the price of uncontrolled cartridges, which can be sold to those members of the Forces, who have been short-sighted enough to go overseas during the shooting season. It is inserted by a public benefactor who offers cheap little lines in ammunition, such as 250 rounds of '22 for the rook or rabbit rifle for £20, and, for the same number of ordinary 12 bore, £60. This works out at about 4s. 9½d. a cartridge—I think the figure is correct as my mental arithmetic has improved considerably since I have been working on P.A.Y.E.—and, estimating that it takes an average of two cartridges to kill a wild cock pheasant, one might say: "bang goes 9s. 7d.," or 115 pence. If one multiplies the other two items by 115 I do not think one will be very far out.

There are many men and women in the Services who would welcome a chance of reading "Country Life." If you will hand it in, unwrapped, unstamped and unaddressed at any Post Office, it will go to them.



THE TUDOR MOATED HALL, GEDDING

IN SUFFOLK **BY-WAYS**

By G. BERNARD WOOD

HE old word "seely," meaning blessed, good, corrupted to "silly," was applied particularly to that part of Suffolk, namely the western half, dominated by the great abbey of Bury St. Edmunds. It still expresses the simple, gentle nature of that undulating, devious country stretching away to the south and east of Bury; a country of

exquisite churches, old weaving towns and high farming.

Leaving Bury by Southgate Street, where Crabbe Robinson's house stands, you soon enter the Ipswich road and ross the River Lark which the Bury monks used to such scenic as well as practical advantage.

Village spires and towers rising from amid rich, bown fields call from both sides of the road. To the right the e is moated Rushbrooke, at whose hall Queen Elizabeth held court in 1578, and whose quaint little church contains pews which a former occupant of the Hall carved by hand. Near by is another Tudor moated hall, Gedding. Thatched cottages mark the way to Rougham and Hessett, where a fine-14th-15th-century church possesses some amusing mural paintings, a 15th-century coth and linen wafer-bag, and-portrayed in mediæval glass-

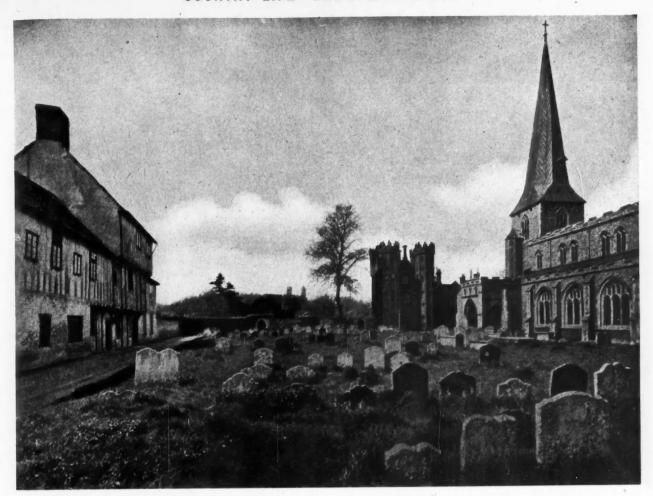
with a golf club.

To the left of the Ipswich road there are more of the churches for which Suffolk is famous, notably Thurston and Stowlangtoft, while situated on the high road itself is Wooipit, with a splendid 14th-century church formerly associated with the abbey at Bury. There is a tradition that Flemish weavers, who settled here in an earlier age of tyranny, supplemented the decorative work already done in the church by the monks. is also said that the monk who conducted services here travelled to and from Bury on a donkey and that his animal was tethered in a field, adjoining the church, known to this day as Monk's

Woolpit hides a good deal of fascinating history in its name, which was originally Wolfpit. In common with other



THE MOAT AT RUSHBROOKE HALL, WHERE QUEEN ELIZABETH HELD COURT IN 1578



BRICK AND TIMBER 15TH-CENTURY ARCHITECTURE AT HADLEIGH

(Right) SOUTH PORCH OF THE 14TH-CENTURY CHURCH AT WOOLPIT. According to tradition Flemish weavers did decorative work in this church

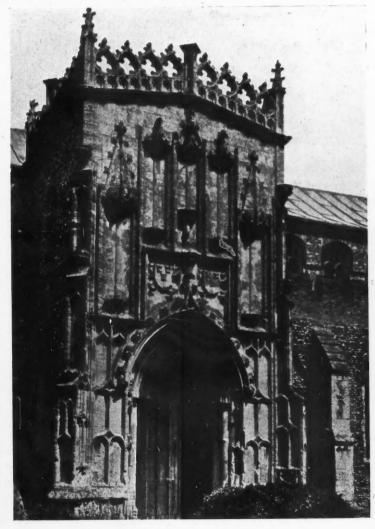
wolf-infested areas, Woolpit made an annual tribute of wolves' heads woll-inlested areas, wooht made an area of the reigning monarch; this helped to keep down the wolf population. The bodies were thrown into a pit near the windmill. During tion. The bodies were thrown into a pit near the windmill. During a recent visit I was assured that the ghost of the last wolf to be slain here, 600 years ago, still haunts the place; it was seen not long since, it is said, by the then Rector of Woolpit.

The village has two notable wells. The revenues from one of them were formerly so high that Abbot Samson sought to secure them for his beloved abbey at Bury by making a special journey to Surrounded by colour-washed cottages of varying hue, the other well is on the green and is surmounted by a canopy set up to commemorate Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee. The four supports bear carved figures representing four famous English queens—Boadicea, Elizabeth, Anne and Victoria herself.

Although fire has robbed Shelland of the lovely moated Rockylls Hall, this hamlet—hidden away among its willows, not far from Woolpit—should be seen by every lover of old England. Its "substance" is slight, its atmosphere unforgettable. And in its tiny church you may still sing praises to the accompaniment of a barrel

A perfect web of lanes knits this countryside together. Turn towards Stowmarket—where Milton's mulberry tree still exists in the garden of the 16th-century vicarage—and you will soon be surrounded by osier beds; in December and January they form a surrounded by osier beds; in December and January they form a vast, flame-coloured sea into which harvesters plunge with their sickles. Turn south and, heading for Hadleigh, you might come upon Buxhall, the birthplace of Sir William Coppinger, who became Lord Mayor of London during the sixteenth century. Hampden Turner, the artist, now lives in the hamlet at Whalebone House, whose exterior walls are painted in vivid colours as a background for groups of dogs human faces and other striking designs. for groups of dogs, human faces, and other striking designs.

Hitcham, on the way to Hadleigh, has a fine 14th-century arch, one of whose vicars was Professor John Henslow, the famous botanist who befriended Darwin and secured his appointment to the Beagle. But nothing could be farther from your thoughts than the re olutionary Origin of Species as you enter Hadleigh, with its old-world cottages flaunting a wealth of decorative plaster-work and moulded bressumers as though such ornament were the last word rogress. Hadleigh churchyard is flanked on the west and south by two finely



contrasted buildings—the Deanery Tower, a brick structure built by Archdeacon Pykenham in 1495, in which Dr. Rowland Taylor hid before being taken to Aldham Common near by and martyred for his faith; and the Clothworkers' Guildhall. Hadleigh was one of the Flemish refugees' first settlement areas, and the old timbered Guildhall provides a link with the craft of weaving which they introduced.

Kersey, two miles to the northwest, holds similar memories of the Flemish weavers, while Sudbury, farther west, saw the rise of England's first silk workers, who had fled hither from the Continent. Sudbury, Gainsborough's birthplace, is now the home of silk tapestries, many of them being worked on Jacquard looms. Not long ago I saw some beautiful hangings being completed here for the House of Commons.

Like those at neighbouring Lavenham, Sudbury's old streets provide an excursion into the golden age of timber construction, when almost every angle of a building had its curiously-carved brackets, when doorways and staircases vied with one another for citizens' admiration. A good example at Sudbury is the 15th-century Salters' Hall, where dogs,





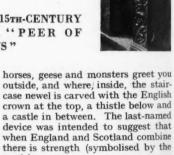
(Above) SUDBURY, WHOSE OLD STREETS RECALL THE GOLDEN AGE OF TIMBER CONSTRUCTION

(Left) THE 14TH-CENTURY CHURCH AT HITCHAM

(Right) THE STAIRCASE NEWEL IN THE 15TH-CENTURY SALTERS' HALL AT SUDBURY

It is carved with the English crown at the top, a thistle below and a castle between

(Below) FRONT OF A 14TH-15TH-CENTURY HOUSE AT LAVENHAM, "PEER OF SUFFOLK TOWNS"



in th

di

A few miles north of Lavenham—the peer of all Suffolk towns; but so much has been written about it—you come to Bradfield St. Clare and Bradfield Combust. Both villages lie within five or six miles of Bury, and each has peculiar associations with this, the shrine of Suffolk.

castle).

In its curious name Bradfield Combust testifies to a quarrel, \$00 years ago, between the Bury monks, who owned land hereabouts, and the villagers. The latter set fire to the monks' grange and pillaged the neighbouring abbey.

Bradfield St. Clare's memories are happier. Some of the Bury monks lived at St. Clare Hall, now a farm-house, in the village. They named their home after Clare, the friend of St. Francis of Assisi, thus giving Suffolk a link—unique in England—with San Damiano and the Order of Poor Clares.



GEORGE III'S JUBILEE TEA-SET

OUEEN MARY'S UNIQUE PIECES OF A RARE WARE By H. CLIFFORD SMITH

N September 10 last year I described in COUNTRY LIFE a remarkable picture in cut-paper work depicting the Jubilee celebrations of King George III, the ty of Her Majesty Queen Mary. I have now cious permission of Queen Mary to describe et made by Wedgwood in 1809 to coma te: ate the same event, which has lately come er Majesty's possession.

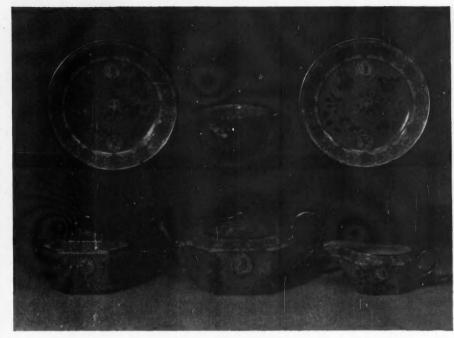
consists of an octagonal tea-pot, cream jug, gar-bowl, a tea-cup and two plates. Exeby royal command and carried out, with imilar pieces, in Wedgwood's pearl ware, ed part of the actual breakfast service used cess Elizabeth, daughter of King George III, morning of his Jubilee, and was presented Princess to a lady who had taken breakfast on tl er on that occasion. The recipient records, ote dated 1824 which has come down with the c ina, that she gave it to the two little daughters f her friend, Sir David Ochterlony, from the your fer of whom it passed in direct succession until its recent acquisition by Queen Mary.

with

According to the family tradition associated with it, the china was made under the personal direction of Princess Elizabeth, herself an artist of considerable accomplishment. She had studied drawing under Gainsborough, and his portrait of her, with his portraits of the other children of King George III and Queen Charlotte, now hangs in Windsor Castle. The Princess is known to have taken a special interest in china, and Farington in his *Diary* records that when Lysons was at Windsor in 1797 she showed him her collection of old china, which he describes as "very fine." A tea and coffee service deas "very fine." A tea and coffee service designed and painted by the Princess and her eldest sister, the Princess Royal, on Berlin china is still preserved among the royal collections.

Whether the Princess herself participated in the designing of this Jubilee tea service it is impossible to say. The engraver who carried out engraved designs for the insignia of the Order of the Garter which form part of the decoration is given in Wedgwood's account books for the year 1810 as John Robinson, whose name is recorded in their ledgers as having engraved other designs for china between 1799 and 1812.

Apart from its historical associations the tea-set is remarkable not only on account of its rarity, but for the peculiarity of its material. Little until lately appears to have been known about Wedgwood's Jubilee china, at any rate in this country. Its rarity can be judged by



PART OF A TEA-SET IN WEDGWOOD'S "JUBILEE" CHINA Made for King George III, 1809. Reproduced by gracious permission of H.M. Queen Mary

the fact that it is unrepresented at the Victoria and Albert Museum; that no example can be found among the royal collections, and no single piece had remained in Wedgwoods' own hands; though one, a bulb pot—described in their price list of 1810 as a "Bulbous root Basket, bow handle, two cups"—was secured a few years ago for the firm's private museum at Etruria in Staffordshire.

Lately, however, two pieces—an octagonal tea-pot and sugar-bowl, similar to those here shown-have been identified in the ownership of Mrs. Charles P. Gorely, Jr., of Wellesley Hills, Massachusetts, U.S.A., Secretary of the Wedgwood Club. These, which were illustrated in 1938 in Old Wedgwood (edited by Mrs. Gorely), are described in the *Connoisseur* for June, 1944, where an oval platter from the same service, also in private ownership in America, With these exceptions reproduced. Jubilee china has not, so far as I been able to ascertain, otherwise been have recorded in any work published here or in America.

The decoration, which is mainly transferprinted, consists of a background composed of an all-over pattern of min-

iature curled plumes in pale brick-Upon this, in red. reserve, Chinese flowers in rose-pink, yellow and green are painted at intervals in enamel colours. The centre of the design is occupied by the eight-pointed star, the badge of the Order of the Garter, outlined in brown. The borders are composed of the Garter collar printed in brown and finished with touches of the brush. To the collar are attached, on one side, the lesser pendant George of the Garter, inscribed like the rest of the insignia with the Garter motto and, on the other, a medallion portrait of King George III inscribed "G . III . ANNO , REGNI . L"-

the Latin numeral L signifying the fiftieth year of his reign. The handles and outer edges are gold. Each piece is impressed WEDGWOOD.

In the price book of the Wedgwood firm for 1810, where the different prices of the Jubilee pattern are listed, the ware is described as "'New Pearl White' introduced in December, 1804." Mrs. Gorely, in answer to my recent enquiries, recalls that Wedgwood first made this ware in 1779 and named it Pearl White. It was produced, she explains, to satisfy the for a ware whiter than the Queen's ware and more nearly resembling porcelain, which Wedgwood was prevented from making by the terms of the patent. While it was supposed to be fine-grained earthenware, the potter found it difficult to prevent his pearl ware from becoming translucent and, as he said, porcelain. As it contained both china clay and china stone it was in fact a true porcelain

In Old Wedgwood for 1939 Mrs. Gorely takes this matter up, quoting Wedgwood's words in regard to his pearl ware. On February 25, 1779, he asked Bentley to name his new white body and glaze and added, "I find to my grief that I cannot make any great improvement in my present body, but it will be China though I have endeavoured all in my power to prevent it." It appears that at a certain temperature it became translucent and would have been true porcelain, but great care was exerted in firing it to prevent the temperature from reaching this point. As Wedgwood had feared, the Jubilee pattern in the "new pearl white," made after his death, turned out to be true porcelain; and these pieces now in Queen Mary's possession prove, on examination, to be all translucent.

In Wedgwoods' price books for 1810 the

articles of the Jubilee pattern include "tea pots," "sugars," "creams," "bowls," and "butter tubs & stands" (of different sizes, all "butter tubs & stands" (of different sizes, all octagonal); also "bread & butter plates," "small plates new pattern," "breakfast basons & saucers," "breakfast cups & ditto," "tea cups & saucers," "coffee cans & ditto," "cabinet cups, covers & stands," a "bread pan new octagonal," "bulbous root baskets, bow handle, 4 cups," "ditto 2 cups," a "board 15ins." and a "17½ins. ditto."

In view of this considerable list of articles it is surprising that so few appear to have sur-

it is surprising that so few appear to have survived, and the above note will possibly result in the identification of others. I am grateful to Mrs. Gorely and to Mr. Fenton Wreford, of Messrs. Josiah Wedgwood and Sons, Ltd., for expert help and information.



Deal of the decoration in pale brick red, the badges and medallions on land in brown, with rose-pink, yellow, and green Chinese flowers; handles and outer edges, gold

THE JUNGLE OF CHILDREN

By C. R. STONOR



SPLASHING THEIR WAY THROUGH A POOL IN THE HEART OF THE JUNGLE

REAMING while dawn's left hand was in the sky"; a loud rollicking whistle up and down the scale, joyous and care-free, missing a note as the singer overreached his own powers, brought me suddenly to life. It was still too dark to see, but the Whistling Schoolboy, more prosaically the Malabar Whistling Thrush, could not restrain himself, and was summoning the jungle to life with a torrent of song. He is best known by his almost human song, but now and then shows himself, a trim and vigorous bird of a sober deep blue.

Hurrying out of the bungalow, I was soon on the forest track, literally at cock-crow, as the throaty crowing of the Jungle Fowl bringing in a new day sounded from far and near. Every rustle in the undergrowth meant a stop; often only a Jungle Fowl scratching in the leaves, but always with the chance of something more

Going out one morning, I stopped to investigate a slight noise among some bamboos fringing a stream bank, and peered, mildly interested, through the thicket. Not ten yards below loomed a vast expanse of grey back and two great flapping ears—a tusker Elephant enjoying a drink. There was only one answer, and I fled in panic, with a fleeting glance back as his huge bulk crashed out behind me with a gleam of ivory; discretion got the better of scientific curiosity, and I vanished round a bend in the path.

Neither zoo nor museum can give any adequate picture of Elephants as they are in their real home and natural setting, whether the solitary tusker, a party browsing among bamboos, trunks uplifted to pull down succulent shoots, or a herd on the move, audible from afar by cracking and snapping of bamboos as they

shoulder their way through the thickets.

To find oneself in the midst of such a moving herd produces an eerie feeling: there are cracking branches, and sounds of heavy movement on every side, but at rare intervals only is one allowed a momentary vision of a grey shape pushing its way past, even though some of the herd may be no more than a stone's throw distant. Elephants are inoffensive and lovable by nature, and a herd asks for nothing but to be left in peace; it is only a lone bull who is always an uncertain quantity, and as

likely as not to be aggressive.

Good luck and patience are sometimes rewarded by a glimpse into their private lives. One evening I saw the courtship, a gargantuan One evening I saw the courtship, a gargantuan game of hide and seek between a bull and a cow, another day the excitement of a skirmish between two tuskers, culminating in a charge by the more powerful of the two—a terrifying sight as he hurtled past, back arched and hackles up, at full gallop, to find only that his rival had fled before him. Sometimes these skirmishes lead to a battle of the giants, lasting for days in everingcreating tempo, until one for days, in ever-increasing tempo, until one or other, or even both, lie exhausted and dying

on the ground. My greatest stroke of luck has been to see a cow Elephant nursing her calf, probably born only a few hours before, with the little creature kept hidden be eath her, suckling all the while, as the mother, with infinite patience and skill, controlled her every movement to keep pace with her diminutive offspring. The Elephant is the best known of beasts, but we have no more than scratched the surface of its way of life.

The depths and fastnesses of the forest are the resting-places and hideouts of most of the inhabitants; their active life is spent by the streams and paths, or the open glades and clearings. Coming out of the silence of the forest into an open patch, I am greeted by a sudden burst of life; a flock of Blue-winged Parrots goes screaming past, a speck of colour high up in a giant cotton tree marks a Golden Oriole; from the shadow of the lower branches flits out a Racquet-tailed Drongo, a sizeable glossy black bird, the shafts of whose outer tail feathers on each side are greatly lengthened and quite bare of vanes, but end in a broad spade-like tip. It is a pugnacious bird, fond of hawking insects on the wing, when the Racquets wave about streamer-like. On prolonged flights the broad tips are pressed together as one, and, the bare shafts being invisible against the background of the trees, their owner seems to be followed everywhere by a pursuing black spot, Drongos have a fondness for consorting in scolding trios, the why and wherefore of which are unexplained.

From one of the denser trees comes a clear "chuck-chuck" followed by a shaking of the branches, and a pair of Giant Squirrels clamber out into the sunlight; nearly twice the size of our own Squirrel, and clad in a lovely scheme of colours, glossy mahogany-red, cream below, and a dark, bushy tail. Always on the qui vive, they hang over a branch, peering downwards, and chuckling to one another, until, reassured, they go back to their reflective and rather noisy chewing of buds. Presently they run out along

a branch, take a flying leap and parachute down to the next tree. By the time the sun is up, the birds are all astir and on the move, flying out to fruit-trees for the morning feed, or roving in mixed bands after insects. As I stand watching the start of the day, there comes echoing through the jungle a harsh and all-pervading trumpeting; it comes recovered and all-pervading trumpeting; it comes nearer and nearer and stops of a sudden, to be followed by a rushing noise, seeming to fill the trees; a great black and white slape comes sweeping past, a fleeting view of a jutting-out scrawny neck, a monstrous orange bill, and it is gone. Surely no such bird could be real! Or has the Jabberwok come to life? It is my first sight of a Great Hornbill, one of the strangest of all birds. Its mighty trump ing voice has earned it the name of Mour ain Thunder among the hill-men; the swishin; of the wings—5 ft. in span—is audible a mile a way



WE HAVE NO MORE THAN SCRATCHED THE SURFACE OF THE ELEPHANT'S WAY OF LIFE



SOLUTIMES ON A LUCKY DAY IT IS A HERD OF MAGNIFICENT BISON

as the air rushes through the loosely knit quills. When the Hornbill flies clear of the tree-tops, it alternates between short wing-beats and sailing, producing an uncanny creaking-droning noise. Weirdest of all is its grotesque orange beak, 8 ins. long, and surmounted by a massive "casque." Such a beak would seem an encumbrance; not a bit of it, for the Great Hornbill lives on fruits, which have to be reached for, and often need a powerful wrench to twist them off the branches; after this they are held in the tip of the bill, tossed into the air, and caught straight into the waiting gullet. They are crafty, wary birds in every way; I have never seen them except in the tops of high trees, and always twisting and craning their necks to see what is going on around.

As soon as the morning feed has begun, there are few things more fascinating than to sit below a wild fig-tree, and watch the galaxy of fruit-eaters assemble for the feast—Monkeys, Squirrels, Green and Violet Pigeons, Hornbills, a party of chattering Mynas, Golden Orioles, Crimson-throated Barbets and a host of others.

Nectar-feeding birds are an even more beautiful picture, as they swarm over the flowering trees. The gem of them all is the Fairy Blue Bird. Everything about it is fairy-like. As large as our Thrush, it is a rich, almost scintillating sapphire blue and black, set off by a satin texture. It is quite charming to watch a flock swarming through the sun-flecked trees, keeping up a happy, continuous murmuring "twee-it, twee-it." My most treasured memory of the jungle is a Fairy Blue Bird sipping nectar from the brilliant scarlet blossoms of an Erythrina tree.

By mid-morning, the jungle is drowsy with heat, and the pageant of the butterflies is left in sole possession; men, birds and beasts, even the trees, have suspended activity until the cool of the evening brings them to life once more.

Then is the time to prowl through the forest, and to the swamps and open glades. Perhaps a herd of Spotted Deer are coming out to browse—aristocrats even among deer; a stag turns his stately head in suspicion, a strangely human yelp gives the alarm, and away they go, leaping and bounding to cover.

Sometimes, on a lucky day, it is a herd of magnificent Bison (Gaur) revelling in the lush grass of a swamp. I know of no animal, not even the Elephant, that gives such an impression of size as a Bull Bison; his great head, massive humbed back and shaggy coat give him the outline rather of some rough-hewn rock than of a beast.

For all their appearance, Bison are timid creatures; I always think of them as the complians of the jungle. They can hear and smell well enough, but they suffer from short

sight. More than once I have crept up on the leeward side of a herd to very close quarters; one member looks up, and can make out a dim blur among the trees. Immediately a row of snuffing pink noses is straining forwards towards the disturbance; one brave spirit even takes a step forward—the scent of Man is wafted across, and is the signal for a tremendous and united snort. expressive beyond the power of words, and the herd whisks round as one, and away to safety.

Perhaps an old bull holds his ground just one second longer than the rest in a desperate effort to preserve his dignity; or, if there is a calf with the party, it will start the panic by a wild bellowing and careering about, in a frenzy of alarm.

More than once I have disturbed a Bison from his siesta in the heat of the day; one afternoon I came on a bull comfortably ensconced in a cool, shady patch of undergrowth; he stumbled sleepily to his feet and stared at me over the bushes—a strange spectacle with his broad pink nose, crowned by the great boss on his forehead, and the tips of his horns sweeping inwards in a beautiful curve

over his head. I was more than a little frightened, as he was only a very few yards away and might have charged out of panic; and for a few tense moments there was a mutual staring match; however, one snort and he went plunging off.

Sometimes there comes a ghostly wailing-piping from the thickets; a banshee noise that the shikaris swear is the breeding call of a bull Bison . . . I am prepared to take their word for it.

It is not advisable to stay out after dark, because of the Elephants; but there is plenty to see on the way home. Almost from under my feet there bounds out a little creature no larger than a terrier, and soft brown, streaked and spotted with white. It is a Mouse Deer or Chevrotain. He carries no antlers, but two very small tusks, and is an enchanting little beast in every way.

I stand rooted to the ground, and he stops in the open, his short-sighted eyes, made for night vision, dazzled by the evening sun. Soon he tires of standing still and turns his little head this way and that to try to locate my whereabouts. He picks about on the ground, and, cramped from standing still, stretches his legs, until the snapping of a twig under my feet sends him bounding into the bushes.

Mouse Deer come into the bungalow garden on moonlight nights to nibble the leaves, and in the morning we find their tiny elfin slot by the tapioca plants.

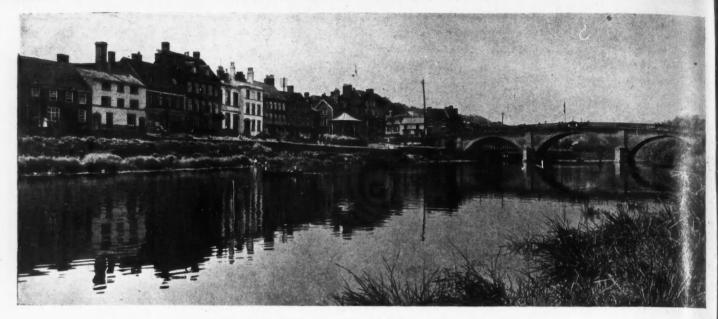
As darkness comes down, the Great Hornbill gives a final trumpet before settling to roost, the Jungle Fowl crows a last good-night, a big Fishing Owl glides overhead, bound for the river. For most of the birds the day is over; for most of the beasts it is just beginning. An old Boar trots warily out to grub among the roots, from the far depths of the forest sounds the petulant squeal of an indignant baby Elephant, and the snarling roar of a marauding Tiger.

Life among the children of the jungle gives an endless series of vignettes which blend together into a wonderful picture with which to refresh "that inner eye" in days to come. The treasures of the jungle are inexhaustible, but they are not for "those foolish heads that wag and stare about"; they are revealed only by hard work and a considerable slice of good luck.

If, and only if, the game protection laws are enforced, the heritage of the jungle is safe for all time; we owe it to India, to the future, and not least to the birds and beasts themselves, to see that it is never endangered.



CHITAL, ARISTOCRATS OF THE INDIAN JUNGLE



1.—SEVERN BANK AND BEWDLEY BRIDGE, FROM DOWN-STREAM

OLD TOWNS RE-VISITED-X

BEWDLEY, WORCESTERSHIRE—I

The inland port on the Severn for the West Midlands, flourishing from 1450 till 1800. Subsequently almost unchanged, the perfect Georgian town is surprisingly little known

By CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY

BEWDLEY is now chiefly associated in people's minds with Lord Baldwin, since the Earldom conferred on the most famous Bewdleian joins his name with that of his birthplace and constituency. A beautiful name, Bewdley; originally meaning, as the relatively few who have been there find is still true, a beautiful place. Indeed, Bewdley is one in England's diminishing and precious heritage, with such places as Abingdon, Blandford, Farnham, Lynn, and Stamford, of perfect Georgian towns; preserved intact since its trade and commerce were suddenly arrested 150 years

ago, and set in a romantic riverscape of steep, wooded hills and red cliffs, almost Chinese in their pictorial quality.

From a water front of trim 18th-century façades (Fig. 1) anglers with Gallic patience lure the trout (no longer the Severn salmon) among reflections of a classical bridge that carries the visitor to the foot of a stately market street aligned on a Georgian church tower (Fig. 2). All around, little wooded hills overlook the clustering red roofs, on each hill the Georgian villa of some Bewdley worthy standing in its park, the most historic of which is that of Tickenhill on the west

edge of the town, a Yorkist and Tudor royal palace some time Court of the Council of the Marches.

This royal connection was added to a growing prosperity based on the traffic of a market, local industries of cap-making, horn ware, charcoal burning in Wyre Forest, smelting Clee Hill iron, and, feeding them all, the handling of the water-borne commerce of the Western Midlands. Bewdley stood at the head of the Severn waters that were easily navigable by Bristol trows, where the river issues from the long and steeply falling defile below Bridgnorth. In its heyday, the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, four hundred pack horses are said to have plied from Bewdley and Wribbenhall quays to Birmingham, Manchester, Sheffield and the Potteries. Indeed there was a time when people sent goods to "Birmingham near Bewdley."

The opening of the Worcestershire-Staffordshire canal in 1770 by-passed Bewdley as an inland port, and the busy little town began to stand still. In the same way, archæologists and tourists looking for mediæval romance have by-passed it because it contains no "antiquities" of note. Yet the stream of river traffic, diverted by the canal to Stourport, had for three centuries been enriching the town with buildings of modest distinction and great charm. Most of these remain just as they were, neighbourly, brickfronted, with trees in old gardens at their backs, and retaining in unusual degree their thick-barred window sashes—a sure sign of how slowly things change here. The number of bad, ugly later buildings can be counted on one's fingers. In fact, when traffic through its streets is still, Bewdley is a Sleering Beauty, the perfect country town.

From the ridge east of the river and looking across to Tickenhill with V yre Forest beyond (Fig. 4), or from the step slopes of Winterdyne southwards of it and looking up the Severn valley (Fig. 6), the view can still be described in the



2.—LOAD STREET, LOOKING TOWARDS THE CHURCH FROM THE BRIDGE "One of the most entirely pleasing streets in England"



3.—CLASSICAL, TUDOR, AND "QUEEN ANNE" IN COMPLETE NEIGHBOURLINESS
The Town Hall, Post Office, and early 18th-century shops with offices above: a Load Street group after the heart of Rex Whistler

words of John Leland, written four centuries ago:

The town itself is sett on the side of a hill, so comely that a man cannot wish to see a towne better. It riseth from Severne bank upon the hill by west, so that a man standing on the hill trans pontem by east may discern almost every house, and att rising of the sunne the whole town glittereth, being all of new building, as it were of gold. By the distance of the paroch church, I gather that Bewdley is but a newe Towne, and that of old time there was but some poor hamlett, and that upon the buildinge of a bridge there, and resort of people to it, and commodity of the pleasant site, men began to inhabit there, and because that the plot of it seemed fayer to the lookers, took a French name Beaudley, quase Bellus Locus.

Leland's deductions were as correct as his description is delightful. The oak frames of the original houses whose plastered faces glistened gold, as that of the quaint old Post Office does still (Fig. 10), exist behind many of the later brick fronts. In 1446, Richard, Duke of York, successor of the Mortimer Earls of March in the Lordship of Tickenhill, had obtained licence for weekly markets to be held; in the following year the Bishop of Worcester had issued indulgences for contributors to the cost of building the bridge, which, as the only one between Worcester and Bridgnorth, must have immediately attracted further traffic and commerce; and in 1472 the Duke's son, Edward IV, pursuing the same policy of developing the Yorkist estates, incorporated Bewdley as a town with a bailiff and burgesses. So the little borough was about fifty years old when Henry VIII's librarian was so pleased by the sight of it. The Yorkist badge of a fetterlock still figures, with a white rose, and an

anchor for its shipping trade, in the town's arms (Fig. 8).

But Leland's description of it as on the side of a hill requires elucidation. Bewdley, as it has grown, is now essentially a riverside town, though one of its oldest streets, the picturesque Sandy Bank, with its timbered houses perched high on its steep sides (Fig. 7); climbs the hill at the back of the church, and was indeed the old road from Wales. The High Street, too, which runs south from the church, parallel to the river, is on the side of the hill, the houses on its upper side backing on to Tickenhill Park. Up Sandy Bank lane, on Wyre Hill, there is an ancient inn called the Old Town Hall. It is believed, bearing out Leland's description, that the original village—a clearing in Wyre Forest—lay round the Old Town Hall, and that it was

4.—OVERLOOK-ING BEWDLEY FROM THE EAST. "A MAN CANNOT WISH TO SEE A TOWNE BETTER."—John

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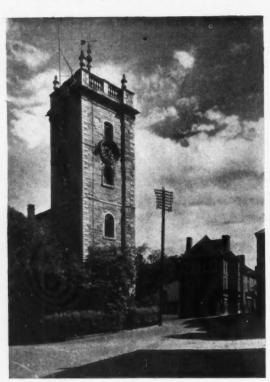
Leland, 1540

In the middle distance is Severn Bank, with Load Street and the church; beyond, Tickenhill with Wyre Forest in the distance. The town's wooded setting is among its chief beauties



there that Duke Richard's market was held. As Bewdley grew, houses first extended along the Worcester road to form the High Street (Fig. 8), a hundred or so yards down which a way branched off at right angles to the ford. This is still called Lax Lane, the Norse word for the salmon landed near the river crossing (cf. Laxford River, Sutherland). So, till near the end of the fifteenth century, Bewdley stood upon the hill. But as soon as the bridge was built, some distance above the ford, the main stream of traffic will have been diverted along what is now the principal thoroughfare, the broad market expanse (Fig. 9), leading up from the bridge.

Its name, Load Street, probably means just "way," looad in Cheshire dialect signifies "road," though it may refer to the iron-ore, the lode, of the Clee Hill to which Bewdley gives direct access from the Severn; rather than to the loading of merchandise on barges and pack-horses. The market was certainly moved there before 1539, and Leland mentions the predecessor of the present church at the junction of High Street, Load Street, and Welch Gate: "In the Towne is but a Chapel of Ease, and that is of Timber, in the heart of the Towne."



5.—ST. ANNE'S CHURCH, 1745, AND THE ENTRANCE TO HIGH STREET (right)

It appears to have had premises beneath it, as can be easily imagined by the steep fall of the ground from west to east, and, before it was replaced with the present church in 1745, to have been largely hidden behind clustering houses connected with the market. For centuries Bewdley was not in any county, an anomaly connected with its possessing in its early days only a "chapel of ease" as a hamlet of Ribbesford parish. In *Domesday* there is no mention of Bewdley, a name first found as Beaulieu in 1304, though Wribbenhall (Saxon Gurbehale, Wrbenli), now Bewdley's suburb across the river, existed. The Domesday entry adds significantly that the whole manor of Kidderminster, in which Ribbesford and Wribbenhall were included, "was all waste." The "waste" of Wyre Forest must then have come right down to the river, with the result that the site of Bewdley was for long not only extra-parochial but not included in any county. Consequently it was beyond county administration and so came to be frequented as a sanctuary by fugitives. Traditionally the first chapel was built by these fugitives. The timber Chapel of Ease is thought to have been built about 1450, that is at the time of Bewdley's mediæval



6.—FROM WINTERDYNE, LOOKING NORTH OVER THE TOWN AND UP THE SEVERN VALLEY

expansion, when it became part of the parish of Ribbesford. But the town did not legally become part of Worcestershire till 1535, and it still occupies a little loop of that county on the Shropshire bank.

Yet, cut off by miles of wooded uplands west and north, the town's geo-graphical links are with Worcester, and, ultimately with Bristol, via "the King's high stream of Severn." This makes itself seen in the character of the Georgian fronts on Load Street. Nothing is known of the architect of St. Anne's Church, but it has features in common with All Saints and other churches in Worcester built by the mason-sculptor of that city, Thomas White (c. 1674-1748). A direct analogy is to be seen in the peculiar design of the windows in many of the 18th-century houses, with their prominent key stones, in many cases channelled or carved with enrichment, characteristic of White's buildings in Worcester. The most ornate key stones, carved with bunches of flowers, are those of the delightful brick building that juts forward at the head of Load Street, its pediment surmounted by an eagle and with a deep projecting cove over (now altered) shop fronts (Fig. 3).

its

(Fig. 3).

The whole group formed by this noble house, the adjoining Post Office, and the Town Hall (Fig. 3), has the fantastic harmony of Rex Whistler's imaginary architecture. But whereas he would select half a dozen existing buildings—from Bath, Dublin, Park Lane, and Brighton—and set them together to strike our eyes with their unfamiliar affinities, here is an actual and perfect instance of the natural neighbourliness of contrasting buildings, when they belong to the same continuous tradition.

Some believe the Post Office to have been a farm-house before Load Street was built; but its high overhanging gables are characteristic of street architecture, and later in type than the fifteenth century when the Street must have already



7.—MEDIÆVAL HOUSES TERRACED UP THE STEEP SIDES OF SALDY BANK, THE OLD APPROACH TO BEWDLEY FROM WALES

existed. Its old painted plaster face, glittering golden in the sun as all Bewdley did in Leland's day, and its charming Georgian shop fronts, should be retained if only out of politeness to its more sophisticated neighbours, rather than be stripped to reveal its bones. The elegant little Town Hall adjoining was built in 1808 by the Earl of Dudley. Its archway leads through to a long narrow lane flanked by low single-storey brick ranges built to accommodate the market stalls and butchers' shambles, previously aligned down the middle of Load Street. At the far end (Fig. 11) are two pairs of massive lock-up cells, still with their heavily studded but now dilapidated doors, which it is a pity (though a tribute to Bewdley's irtue) have not been kept in better repair.

Then the mediæval bridge was replaced by the prese t one designed by Telford (1795-1801) at the bottom of the street, the congestion caused by the mark stalls reinforced the long-standing nuisance of the shambles down the middle of the town's principal thoroughfare to procure their removal to the mark sheds behind the Town Hall. Thus Bewdley Mark t moved to a third site, and for the first

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9.—THE TOP OF THE WIDE MARKET PLACE OF LOAD STREET



8.—A PICTURE OF LOAD STREET FRAMED IN THE TOWN HALL ARCH

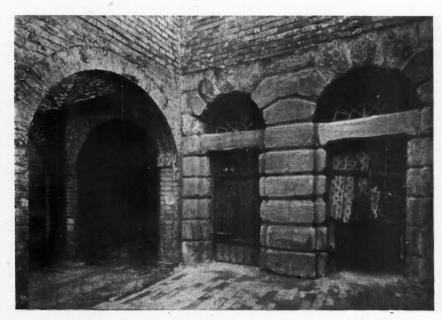
Bewdley's arms in the ironwork: an anchor, sword, and the Yorkist badges of white rose and fetterlock

time conscious design was brought to bear on a street the nobility of which had hitherto been the product of instinct and custom. Almost every street in every country town in England was as beautiful as Load Street is still, well into the nineteenth century. Men knew no other way of building than modestly and well; ugliness, which is fundamentally lack of neighbourliness, cannot have existed. While countless other towns were growing rich and vulgar and sordid, Bewdley grew poor but kept its virtue, so that to-day Load Street is a rarity, for strangers to use superlatives about but also for Bewdlians to treasure: one of the most entirely pleasing streets in England. One unfortunate gash in it is omitted from the pictures-an historic old inn was destroyed to provide a pull-in for a reproduction half-timbered Yet it is still a whole, a pattern of what a country-town street should be. But an unneighbourly chain store or cinema, even an intrusive shop sign or telegraph pole (there are several of the latter that are a disgrace and should be removed) would destroy the happy harmony which it is to the interest, as well as the patriotic duty, of Bewdlians to guard consciously in the future as they have preserved it institutively till now.





10.—TUDOR GABLES NEATLY DRESSED IN GLISTENING PLASTER MIX WELL WITH THEIR BRICK AND MASONRY NEIGHBOURS



1! -LOCK-UP CELLS IN THE SHAMBLES BEHIND THE TOWN HALL

WINTER SPRAYING OF FRUIT TREES

HANKS mainly to the more wide-spread and enlightened propaganda relating to the cultivation and general management of fruit during the past twenty odd years, there are now few amateur growers, not even the owners of just a few trees and bushes, who do not realise the many benefits which follow a careful system of spraying with proper materials and at the correct time. It cannot be too strongly emphasised that without regular sprayings, the production of good crops of clean and unblemished fruit is most unlikely, and the gardener who neglects to spray during Winter and Spring invites failure with his crop. Commercial growers have long realised the importance of spraying, and spend hundreds of pounds annually on the work, and the amateur cannot do better than follow their example if he aims to produce good fruit.

Broadly speaking, there are two recognised seasons for spraying, the first, with which we are now concerned, during the Winter from mid-December until late February, the second in the Spring extending from March until May. Both sprayings are necessary and are to be regarded as complementary: the first to cleanse the trees and bushes thoroughly and destroy such pests as aphides, apple sucker, capsid bug, red spider and many other harmful insects; the second to deal mainly with fungus diseases, such as the unsightly scab and brown rot as well as caterpillars which may have survived the Winter treatment. The first is all-important and should be undertaken by every fruit-grower as an essential part of his cultural programme.

The introduction of the tar-distillate washes twenty years or so ago has revolutionised Winter spraying practice. Prior to their use, Winter spraying consisted simply in applying a caustic soda wash and painting the trunk and lower branches with a lime wash with the object of removing the coating of green slime and lichen so often to be found on older trees. This fulfilled this purpose, but, beyond cleansing the base of the trees, it did little else. The upper and all-important parts of the tree were left untouched and hibernating insects and their eggs escaped attention.

With the arrival of the tar-oil washes and

the petroleum oils and the still newer D.N.C. washes, the latest productions combining the virtues of tar oil and petroleum oil, all this has happily been changed for the better. These washes do all that all the old caustic-soda treatment did and a lot more besides. Not only do the tar-oil washes cleanse the bark, thoroughly removing the suffocating film of lichenous growth, but they kill the eggs of aphides and many other serious pests which winter in the crevices of branches and twigs.

These washes must be applied only while the trees are quite dormant, as they are strongly corrosive in action. The exact date for their application depends on the weather, but, generally speaking, any time from now until the middle of February is a safe period. The earlier that they can be applied, however, the better, and advantage should be taken of the first reasonably fine spells of dry and frost-free weather to carry out the work. It is worse than useless to spray in wet or windy weather or during hard frost. The work should only be carried out when the glass indicates the prospect of a whole day's fine weather. A period of at least eight hours is wanted after spraying to allow the film of wash to dry on the trees. spray in windy weather is wasteful of material, as much of the wash is carried away, and the same is true of spraying in frost when the spray probably freezes on the trees before it has had time to dry. Also with the aim of saving material and labour, spraying is best done after the Winter pruning has been completed, as there is no useful object in spraying twigs and branches that are to be removed. On the other hand, if a spell of good weather should present itself before pruning has been completed, it is as well to take advantage of it and allow spraying to take priority.

In an open and mild Winter, it is advisable to complete the spraying by the end of next month, while if the weather is severe it can possibly be postponed with perfect safety until the end of February. In large orchards where it takes several days to go over the trees and bushes, the early-breaking plums, damsons, cherries, gooseberries and black currants should be tackled first, and finished if possible by the middle of January, the pears and apples being proceeded with later. For these a solution of



WHEN USING A WINTER WASH CARE SHOULD BE TAKEN TO WET THE TIPS OF THE BRANCHES AS SHOWN

7½ to 10 per cent. strength is advisable for trees in a neglected condition, while a 5 per cent. solution is ample for those sprayed annually, the same concentration being used for plums and cherries, gooseberries and currents

Experience has shown that while the taroil washes, of which there are several proprietary kinds available, are admirable for the control against the eggs of capsid bug and red spider. Against these, until recently, the only effective spray was a petroleum oil, which has the disadvantage that it does not kill the eggs of aphis and sucker. This meant that where trees were attacked by capsid bug and spider, as well as the other pests, two sprayings were necessary, the first with tar oil during January, and the second with petroleum emulsion in February. Scientific research has once again, however, come to aid the gardener by the production of what are commonly called the D.N.C. washes, a combination of petroleum oil and dinitro-ortho-cresol, a coal-tar derivative. These washes are the most up-to-date Winter sprays combining the virtues of tar oil and petroleum emulsions and generally obviate the need for two separate sprayings, although in a severe attack of capsid it is perhaps safer to apply a tar oil in January following with a petroleum emulsion a few weeks later.

These D.N.C. washes have proved to be most efficacious and are well worth a trial. Unlike the tar oils they do not injure the skin, but they dye clothing and stain the skin yellow, and, as with the tar oils, it is advisable to wear some protective clothing and to apply a grease dressing to the skin as a protection while spraying. A 6 per cent. solution is generally recommended where aphides, sucker and red spider are the chief pests, and this strength should be ample for pears and plums. Where apple capsid is severe, however, or green capsid is attacking gooseberries and currants, it is advisable to apply a 7½ per cent. solution, which is also necessary for the destruction of caterpillars. It is especially important with these washes that accurate quantities should be used, and the maker's directions should be exactly followed in each case.

It is important to remember when sproying trees under which vegetables or other ants are growing to cover over the latter with ewspapers or old sacking, otherwise their foliage will be severely burned and the plants serously crippled, if not killed. Strawberries, too need protection in this way, otherwise their layes





(Left) SPRAYING A YOUNG APPLE TREE WITH A TAR-OIL WASH BY MEANS OF A CONTINUOUS OR SELF-SUPPLY SYRINGE. (Right) SPRAYING PEACH TREES ON A WALL AGAINST PEACH LEAF CURL, JUST BEFORE THE BUDS BREAK IN LATE WINTER, WITH A BARREL SPRAYER

will be badfy scorched. When the D.N.C. washes are used all poultry and other animals should be kept out of the way of the sprays for at least a fortnight and care should be taken to see that none of the wash is allowed to contaminate any stream or pond nearby, as it is harmful to fish.

More than half the battle in successful spraying lies in the proper application of the wash. Whatever the spray, it must be applied with ample pressure to penetrate all cracks and crevices and cover every part of the tree with a bright varnish-like film. Always spray from the top of the tree downwards and make certain that the undersides of the twigs are coated as well as the upper surface. A good modern sprayer is essential for the work. Where there are only a few trees and bushes to be dealt with, a double action continuous syringe with bucket attachment will be ample. But where there are several dozen trees, a knapsack sprayer will be found both an economy and an advantage, especially where there are trained trees like espaliers and cordons to be treated. With a knowsack, either hand-operated or pneumatic, it should be possible to cher about a third of an acre in a day. For larger orchards, a portale barrel sprayer with a capacity of about 12 gallons is better and conomical in both time and labour.

is important to see that once good spraying apparatus has obtained, it is kept in good condition. It must be kept clean, ally the strainer, which ensures that the nozzle is kept free every spraying it is a wise precaution to wash through the with clear water. If properly cared for a modern sprayer will good service for years, and, as it has such an important job to me every Winter and Spring, it is well worth looking after so the work is carried out efficiently and well.

G. C. TAYLOR.



SPRAYING AN APPLE-TREE IN A KENTISH ORCHARD BY MEANS OF HIGH-POWERED SPRAYING EQUIP-MENT. Note the film of the wash over the trunk and branches penetrating to all crevices.

A MATCH IN ITALY

A Golf Commentary by BERNARD DARWIN

LITTLE while ago I was able through the letter from a friend in the Low Countries to give some account of golf on the course at Waterloo, untouched by the Hun and still in admirable condition. Now two other friends of mine in Italy have been playing near Florence and one of them has kindly given me a minute account of their round of nine holes. I hasten to pass it on to a wider public, with such proper reticence as must be observed and without giving any clue to their respective identities. I will call the writer of the letter R and his opponent T which will convey nothing of value to the enemy.

This course is at Uglino some five miles

from Florence and I think it must be a very good one since the two players enjoyed it immensely despite certain superficial disadvantages. The view, I gather, is lovely and R. describes the course as "extraordinarily well laid out." He adds it is not unlike Wentworth, with a touch of St. Cloud and Chiberta "to make it continental," which certainly sounds an attractive mixture. Its condition was not that of Waterloo, for it had apparently been left to itself for two years and the greens "varied in length from four inches to bare patches." In some cases the holes had worn rather too large, a most comforting and flattering state of things as I know from my own experiences of Greek golf in the last war. In other cases by way of compensation they were so overgrown with grass that there was, as I judge, barely room to get into them. The fairways had suffered to some extent from various military exercises. The players' equipment was on a modest scale, two borrowed sets of clubs and One of these bore a famous name but was of 1929 vintage which by now must be losing some of its quality. The other two would normally "have been given to the dog" before they reached their then condition, but beggars must not be choosers.

And now for the match, which is really quite exciting, and I will say at once, lest any reader find it too much for his nerves, that the ending is a happy one. I had also better say beforehand that both R and T are good players, a fact which might otherwise not be guessed from their delusive scores. The first hole was one which, had I been reporting it, I should have scented as having a far-reaching effect on the hatch. It was about 430 yards long and beging a cheerfully from a high tee. Thowever begin poorly by topping his ball 50 yards into a 1 up of stones among some trees. R being in a generous mood after having ballooned his ball puite straight a full 150 yards said that I wight lift and drop under the inadequate

penalty of half a stroke. What a lessen to us all to stamp on our adversary's head when we have the chance! R. justified his own confidence by reaching the green in three but he took four putts with a mashie niblick and T won the hole in $6\frac{1}{2}$ against 7.

At the second the match was squared because T picked up (no details given), but the third "like the far hole at Wimbledon coming back up the hill" he did in five and so was one up again. The fourth, a one-shotter of some 180 yards, was another that the reporter might pick out as crucial. Both played superb tee shots and ended about four yards from the hole. T took three putts. "Aha," exclaims my hypothetical reader, "then R squared the match again." The assumption is premature; for R took four putts and became two down. However he won the next, a long hole, in a perfectly played five, and the short sixth was halved in what he calls a glorious four. The adjective may seem excessive to those who sit at home at ease, but all things are relative.

At the end of the seventh the match was square again; R won it as he says, "easing up," for T, who seems to have been rather too soon discouraged, retired after topping five wooden club shots consecutively without approaching the green. That is all square with two to play and the spectators begin to hold their breath. The eighth was a short hole, and R having the honour had bright visions of being dormy as he saw his ball soaring straight for the pin. Owing to some miscalculation, however, the ball pitched 40 yards over it and the lesson was not lost on T, who took a cautious No. 7, reached the green and won the hole.

So R was now "dormy one down." I copy out his own deplorable expression, but he ought to know better, even though he has been some time away from the game. At any rate both he and his enemy hit good tee shots straight down the course. R had to play the odd and topped his iron shot straight along the ground but also straight down the middle of the fairway. It was not a good shot but it was good enough, for T in an exuberant moment took a wooden club; the ball "hit a tree middle stump" and was never seen again. So there was the happiest of all endings, a halved match. I cannot attempt to give T's score as he twice picked up and once lost his ball. The data as to R's are more definite but there are one or two gaps and I never did approve of "approximate" scoring; I will therefore leave it alone, merely remarking that the match is the thing and that no true golfer thinks too much of his figures on such an occasion.

If the story has any dramatic quality, as venture to hope it has, the credit is all R's, for I have but slightly expanded the information which he managed to crowd within the limits of a single air letter. When I first read that letter I felt a wistful yearning to be reporting golf matches once again, and perhaps next year—but this is wishful thinking. His letter also made me reflect what a much better chance of being picturesque the golf reporter would have if only he were set to report, I will not say bad golfers, but good golfers when they are a little out of practice. What the reporter wants for the successful plying of his craft is incident, and those nine holes at Uglino were rich in incident. With champions in full practice there is a lamentable lack of it in any real sense of the word and one has to call a shot rather too much on the left of the fairway a "hook" in sheer desperation. But with balls bounding off trees and burying themselves in stones there is no need for such dishonesty or for padding in the shape of description of style. Facts, as Mr. Gradgrind, I think, remarked, are what we want and those nine holes were essentially factual.

Many, many years ago I remember being hard up for a subject when the time for an article drew near. So I walked out with two friends of mine at Ashdown Forest in the hopes of finding one. I did not have long to wait. Nothing of interest happened at the first hole, but those who know the second will understand that here my hopes were high. What with a drive uphill over a country of chalk and deep ruts with some heather beyond, another belt of heather farther on, a stream guarding the green, and the green itself full of alarming slopes and borrows, there is ample scope. So when, after many breathless adventures one of them had won the hole in eight, I was able to say good-bye to them with my warmest thanks and make for my desk, having almost more material than I knew how to deal with.

This epic combat of Uglino had one quality very important to the reporter. How can he arouse any sympathy in the reader's breast, if one player is not making a gallant uphill fight of it? Well, here was R at one time two down, then squaring the match, then having the cup dashed from his lips at the eighth and finally saving himself by that master stroke of the straight, topped iron shot. There is by the way one thing he forgot to tell me. I do not know which of the two players used that single ball of superior vintage or whether, in a truly sporting spirit, they used it alternately. It must have made some difference.

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TRAINING FOR THE LAND-

Another Open Letter to Service Men

N a previous letter (December 1) I tried to give a simple and straightforward account of the prospects of training for the land which (judging by Ministerial and other Government announcements and by the preparations that are going forward-none too rapidly, it is to be feared—in the counties) await the man of very little capital and no agricultural experience who makes up his mind to "go in for farming" when he obtains his release from the Service.

Much that I said in that letter applies equally to the smaller but, from a national point of view, not less important number who have a freer hand in respect of capital to follow the career of their choice, or who have already had some training for the land and but for their war service might now be hard at work upon it, either farming their own land or occupying a good salaried position. It is to the latter group rather than the former that this letter is chiefly addressed, though much of it may be useful to both, especially in so far as both require some kind of institutional or even university training.

Before I broach this most important topic, however, let me, at the risk of repetition, emphasise once more the vital part which serious and earnest intention, real aptitude for the work and a sound capacity for enjoyment of a country life must play in bringing you success and happiness, in your career. You start, probably, with a greater knowledge of farming both as an industry and a profession than is possessed by those friends of yours to whom I addressed my earlier letter and who, with less experience or

year's work on the land and your opportunities for supplementary institutional training will be limited by your most exacting occupation. As I have said, there are good prospects that in counties where Farm Institutes exist they will be harnessed in to provide some supplementary theoretical education for the raw recruit, and that in others the local War Agricultural Executive Committees will be able to improvise within a reasonable time staffs capable of im-parting a certain amount of instruction on Farm Institute lines. But you, more than your fellows, are likely to have laid plans in advance, to have selected a branch of farming-dairying or stock-raising, perhaps-in which you take your greatest interest and in which you intend to excel. Or if you belong to the other group to whom I am writing you will have from the beginning a definite idea of the sort of salaried jobs in agriculture to which you aspire. In either case the transition from your general probation to a definite course of training and instruction along chosen lines should not be difficult for you to arrange, provided the educational facilities are there. As I said in my last letter, the bottle-neck is provided by the staff situation: it is almost impossible to do much teaching if you are constantly employed in advising farmers and supervising production and the number of persons available for either or both of these jobs is unfortunately very small—another reason, by the way, for yourself making the most of the opportunities available for successfully increasing the number by at least one!

by an educational institution-a Farm Institute, it may be, an Agricultural College or a University do not propose to enter here into the vexed question of the farm bailiff, except to say that if he has not some standard training and educational qualifications nowadays he generally owes his position to social or family relationship and that for a variety of reasons which need not be discussed here he often does very indifferently from a financial point of view But the variety of salaried occupations on the land which are open to competition to-daby no means confined either to acting a farmer's deputy or even to the supervision or performance of skilled occupations. There are many good jobs in connection with land agency for instance and still more nowadays in adr. nisfor instance and still more nowadays in adr. mistration both local and national. If you keep an intelligent eye on the "Public Appointments" column of *The Times* it will give you some idea of the range of modern administration so far as agriculture is concerned: agricultural o ganisers, agricultural officers, agricultural advisers, horticultural instructors, milk inspectors, live-stock inspectors, Marketing Board officers—the list is endless. And to them must be added, quite apart from the growing number of salaried technicians on large-scale farms and estates, a large variety of skilled jobs with firms which supply seeds, feeding-stuffs, manures, agricultural machinery and so on. And practically all these firms ask for educational qualifications in the way of "college training."

You may think it a little sordid to look at the matter in this light when there is so much more to be said for a life in the agricultural world than that it can be made to pay. But there is no gainsaying the growth in salaried and often highly paid posts which are bound to go to college-trained men and to them only, not only in this country, be it remembered, but in the Colonies, the Dominions and abroad. So that apart from the intrinsic value of good education to farmers and farming there is much to be said for "college training."

Before giving a necessarily generalised account of the facilities for agricultural educa-tion available or likely to be available, in the coming years of resettlement it may be said first that so far as the Agricultural Colleges and the Universities are concerned a good general idea of the activities of these institutions can be obtained from standard books of reference such as Whitaker's Almanack and that it is not difficult in case more detailed information is wanted with regard to courses, syllabuses, dates and so forth to obtain it by writing direct to the institutions themselves. If you wish to map out your educational career or obtain advice with regard to it you will not as a rule be disappointed if you write to the Principal, Director or Secretary of the College or Univer-

sity Department which you think most suitable.

Another thing which should be said at this point is that so far as the Farm Institutes are concerned you have already been warned that staff is short both for the regular Institutes and for the training centres which are being improvised to supplement them. This means that arrangements are necessarily sketchy so far as next year's or even next session's lecture syllabuses are concerned and you must not expect too much precise information. You will on the other hand get most of the advice you want if you write either to the Principal of the Farm Institute concerned or to the County Agricultural Organiser.

At the present time there are thirteen Farm Institutes in England and four in Wales. There would have been many more if a ban had not been placed on educational schemes after the last war and if the local authorities had more alive to their responsibilities—though this will hardly console you if you cannot get the training you require. Curricula vary at the different Institutes, but a typical curriculum includes the following subjects:—

Soils, Manures, Crops, Live Stock, Feedingstuffs, Implements and Machinery, Veter pary



FOLLOWING THE PLOUGH

agricultural background, are flying not quite so high. You are, of course, rather a mixed lot, and much that I say cannot be applied to all. Some of you have had various degrees of experience and training before the war. You have, in the stilted phrase of a recent Government paper, "suffered interruption or diversion of a career or of training for a career." Some of you are financially able to resume the interrupted career. You merely want a sort of "refresher course"; but you want to know how and where to go for it. Others who want it just as badly are in a different situation. You want to know what assistance you can obtain from the Government in resuming, or even in starting upon, a life of farming, for with some of you the experience or training is only a "might-have been," a "would-have-been" but for the

To you who come within this last category the "would-have-beens," worse advice might be given than to consider yourselves as starting from scratch. If you genuinely do so, you will automatically join the ranks of those to whom my first letter was addressed. You will submit yourselves to the hard and genuine task of a

And here let me say something about the value of institutional training so far as the getting of worth-while jobs is concerned. Farmers of standing in the past who brought up their sons to succeed them have long recognised the value of the education provided by the Agricultural Colleges—such as the R.A.C. at Cirencester—in fitting a man for command in the agricultural field. Some of them have recognised the similar value of the training provided at Oxford and Cambridge and the local universities, though they have perhaps made less use of it, up to date. But what, for those of you who are in the fortunate position normally occupied by well-to-do farmers' sons, is a most desirable equipment for the responsibilities of ownership is to those who aspire to salaried positions a veritable sine qua non. These letters are certainly not written with any idea of encouraging a scramble for jobs in agriculture, but there can be no harm in pointing out the rate at which salaried jobs have been increas-ing and the rate at which they are likely to increase in the future. And for most, if not all, of these jobs some standard educational qualification is needed such as can be supplied only

Hygiene, Surveying and Mensuration, Farm Book-keeping, General Agricultural Science (Biology and Chemistry), Horticulture, Dairy-ing, Poultry and Book-keeping, Fungus Pests, Insect Pests.

Perhaps it may be said that at the Farm Institutes, the full agricultural course generally has covered two terms, one before Christmas and one after, and that special subjects have always

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annot, without going into far more detail ould be permissible here, tell you very about individual courses at Agricultural s and Universities. You have a wide mucl acquaintance, I am going to assume, the country's social and educational with ments to know the value attached apart arra rictly agricultural considerations to the and social advantages provided by the sities and particularly by the older sities. So far as the Agricultural Colleges cerned, it was the general opinion in the lays of agricultural education that it be given against an agricultural back-and that the residential college in close n with a farm was the proper setting teaching. This is and always has been a which the Agricultural College has sed but which has been lacking for the for part at the Universities. Cambridge, er, has been a notable exception and the tocal Universities now all have flourishing in connection with their Schools of Agri-. It is perhaps worth your notice that the cult. Lux.poore Committee recently called for "better cultural and social opportunities" for both Farm Institutes and Agricultural Colleges and that under the new Act much more money will be available for the equipment of organised agricultural education. So that in the next few years things may improve in that respect and you may not lose by going to an Institute or College so many of the advantages of the University.

I come now to the all-important question of the assistance which the Government proposes to give to those of you who require assistance under its Further Education and Training Scheme, particulars of which were published some time ago. You may obtain a Form with more information about the Scheme from either the Ministry of Labour, the Ministry of Education or the Ministry of Agriculture. If and when you become discharged through disablement—or later on demobilisation-you should apply in writing for assistance under the Scheme to

> The Appointments Department, Ministry of Labour and National Service, Sardinia Street, London, W.C.2.

Meanwhile the following details may give you some idea of your chances of obtaining assist-The Scheme is formally intended for the following categories: The armed Forces including auxiliary and nursing services, the Merchant Navy, Civil Defence Services, Police Auxiliaries and Civil Nursing Reserve. The primary conditions of eligibility will be proof of a period of full-time effective service in work of national importance. A candidate will also on demand have to show that (in the case of farming) he has been unable to start agricultural training or has had his agricultural training or career interrupted or is unable to resume or continue his career, or requires a "refresher" course. As you will see if you return to the opening sentences of this letter, I have been writing to you on the assumption that you fulfil one or other of these conditions.

It is important for you to note that the

"further education" the Government is prepared to provide or assist includes courses for those whom the war has deprived of University or technical training as well as those whose training careers have been interrupted. Such courses, says the Government, "can profitably be taken only by those with an adequate educational background." Apart from this the scheme is plainly intended to be elastic and to provide as much opportunity in each profession or industry as can profitably be employed in the national interest. Here again you would be wise to note that the same limitations of numbers applies as to the general agricultural recruitment discussed in my earlier letter. There will only be a certain number of higher posts in agriculture to fill and the Government would be unwise in helping too many people to fill them.

A final word about the assistance you may expect if your application goes through. The award to a successful applicant will be in the form of a grant enabling you to take the full course of training you may need. The amount of the grant will vary according to your existing obligations, your financial resources and the length and nature of the course approved. It is to your advantage to note that if you apply for a long or expensive course of training you will be required to show special promise of a

successful career

Two other points are worth bearing in mind. If your course is a University one, the Scholarship Assessment Committee of the University will assess the amount of the award, and if you are married your requirements and needs will receive special attention. These are the main provisions of the Government scheme as announced up to date, and I hope that when the time comes you will be able to profit by them. Once more, good luck! W. E. B.

CORRESPONDENCE

WHY NOT GERMAN TIMBER?

SIR,—While I, like many other lovers of our English countryside, must agree with Mr. Walters that "no time agree with Mr. Watters that no time should be lost to save us from becom-ing a bare, treeless and unlovely country," I fail to see why we should buy timber from Russia to obviate

such a calamity.

Germany has vast forests, and Germany has vast forests, and what better form of reparation could there be than her timber? The trees could be felled by the Germans, under allied supervision, and transported down their canals to France, Belgium and Holland to assist there in the rebuilding programme, while similar quantities of timber could be transhipped to this country. Furthermore the Germans could manufacture wood pulp so that the same countries could

pulp so that the same countries could have once again sufficient paper for books, periodicals and newspapers.

The advantages of this scheme would be that (a) the forests could be cleared so that there would be less danger of guerilla bands and underground movements. (b) The material thus supplied would give employment to all classes of woodworkers and those whose craft or trade is concerned with

this supplied would give employment to all classes of woodworkers and those whose craft or trade is concerned with literature. (c) The Germans would be made to learn that what they have destroyed they must help to rebuild. The timber supplied need not all be softwood. I remember a recent reference in COUNTRY LIFE to "Austrian oak." Beech, oak and chestnut trees are among our most lovely constry possessions and it would be insulad if the beauty of the English constryside were denuded to make English homes when Germany who instruction of her reparations in appropriate labour and kind.—L. M. English Coultry Co

MODERN COUNTRY HOUSES

Sir James Corry, Bt.

In your number of December 1, publish a letter from Mr. a let Houses Hall.

Tradition, and also one of a series of articles on Charters, Sunningdale, a splendid new house, which, it is splendid new house, which, it is pointed out, incorporates many features of 18th-century houses. But I notice that in one respect Charters adheres to a modern fashion which to me seems senseless—it is "facing south on two floors only," to quote incorporate and advertisements. innumerable advertisements. The plans reveal that one of the results of this is six bedrooms and three bath-

rins is six becrooms and three path-rooms on the first floor face north.

I have lived for considerable periods in two 18th-century country houses of ample size, and each of them was of four storeys, and I suggest that there is even more reason nowadays to build vertically, instead of horizontally. High houses in former times tally. High houses in former times suffered from three disadvantages, which do not now apply: there was no central heating, so that quantities of fuel had to be carried up, and ashes down: hot and cold water was not laid on throughout the house, so that washing entailed much carriage of washing entailed much carriage of water: and there were no passenger

lifts.

A country house of the size of Charters would reap several other advantages by being of four storeys, in addition to the elimination of bedrooms facing north. There would be considerably less loss of heat to the atmosphere, so that fuel charges would be reduced: hot water would circulate more readily: soil pipes would arrive at ground level in fewer places: the view from the sun roof would be the view from the sun roof would be more extensive, and service would be easier. This last statement may be surprising, owing to the belief that "servants don't like stairs." But that is when there is no passenger lift. Consider the amount of carrying consider the amount of carrying necessary to serve breakfast in Bedroom No. 1 at Charters. How much easier to push a wheeled table into a lift, and be raised by electricity to the second or third floor.

It may be that such as the second or third floor.

second or third floor.

It may be that surveyors will correct me, but I fancy I am right in saying that the two parts of an ageing house that they inspect with the greatest suspicion are the roof and the drains. By doubling the number

of storeys, the roof is halved, and the drains are reduced considerably.

Altogether, I fail to see why people of this century do not take full advantage of central heating, plumbing and passenger lifts, and revert to the sensible old custom of building higher houses.—J. P. I. building higher houses.—J. P. I. Corry, Hartfield, Roehampton Lane, S.W.15.

[It is certainly more economical to build upright, but two factors favour relatively low buildings in the country: one of the pleasures of the country house is immediate access to the garden from as many rooms as possible; and a high building is much more difficult to relate satisfactorily to its scenic setting. From the land-scape point of view it would be disagreeable to see all around one the upper storeys of other houses above their screening trees, and the apparent scale of the countryside would be much reduced—witness the reduction in scale of Hyde Park by the high buildings now overlooking it where previously all adjacent houses were hidden by trees.—ED.]

FGREIGN TO THE COUNTRYSIDE

SIR,-I hesitate to disagree with any opinions expressed on architecture by Mr. Christopher Hussey, but what-ever may be the purely architectural merits of the house, Charters, illus-trated in his articles in COUNTRY LIFE, the fact remains that this type of ultra-modern house is completely foreign to the spirit of the English

countryside.

In his recently published Social
History of England, Mr. G. M. Trevelyan writes of England in the eigh-

teenth century :

Indoors and out it was a lovely land. Man's work still added more than it took away from the beauty of nature. Farm buildings and cottages of local style and materials, sank into the soft landscape and harmoniously diversified and adorned it.

Houses like Charters are not in harmony with the countryside. They are as much out of place in the English

scene as the monstrous Palladian barracks of the Whigs.

When, after the war, new houses are again built in the countryside, let us hope that our architects will certainly give us every modern device for efficiency, comfort and economy: however, let us hope also that, in doing so, they will consider, not "Science, logic and mathematics," but the dignity, simplicity and charm of our smaller houses of the eighteenth century.—H. C. C. TIPPET (Major), Holly Close, Walton-on-the-Hill, Surrey

LINCOLN PRESERVED

SIR,—Your concluding sentences of Lincoln Preserved in your issue of November 10 delighted me. So far as I know, Country Life is the first paper to ask such a sensible question. Why any cooling towers? I wrote in wrote in Why any cooling towers? I wrote in the same strain to the Bishop of Lincoln when the enquiry was sitting, asking if the inhabitants of Lincoln were such a hardy lot that they had no need for heat in their homes. District heating is bound to come in both Britain and Montenegro. Other countries have it already. Russia, the United States and Germany have gone in for it with both feet. Russia ould not dream of erecting condensing towers in a populated area. They condense their steam in heating factories and people's houses, and bring the condensate back to the power

Our Electricity Commissioners seem hypnotized by vacuums. They see nothing odd in heating the Thames see nothing odd in heating the Thames with the Battersea Power Station. It always seemed to me that the homes of London would be a better outlet for this waste heat. I would not dream of condensing the steam from the power-plant in the two factories I own. The steam works first in generating electricity, and does its heating ating electricity, and does its heating afterwards. It is equally wasteful to heat with steam that has not worked first. That's "dole" steam. Electricity is really a by-product of heat. As heat is my major requirement, I don't cost the power it makes first. I get it for practically nothing. It ought to be an offence to pour cold water over steam to condense it. What cost the money? Coal. Why kill the heat derived from that coal without benefit to anyone?

You, in London, and we in Belfast should be able to buy our heat from a main in the street, just as we buy water, gas or electricity. If other countries can, why cannot we. Russia colder than England, yet they



THE HORNETS' NEST

manage to lag their underground heat mains. And Detroit is much colder mains. And than London.

Wasting heat was all right when Wasting heat was all right when coal was cheap and employment had to be found for surplus miners. But coal is dear to-day—and scarce. And it is likely to remain both dear and scarce long enough to warrant cities considering selling their heat, instead of putting up cooling towers to waste it

It is not beyond the bounds of possibility that some large market-gardening company might have been only too glad to erect the requisite acres of glasshouses near Lincoln, and have offered to condense all that waste steam free for the power station. The power station would have saved the power station would have saved the cost of the towers, and the greenhouse company might even have been prepared to pay something for obliging the power station.—N. V. COOKE. The Ingles, Greenisland, Belfast.

A TIN PYX

SIR,—The letter in a recent issue entitled *A Pyx Canopy* states that it is doubtful if any pre-Reformation pyxes still survive. I believe that in fact a few do exist.

I know of the particularly interestin pyx at Cropredy, near Banbury: the only one known of this material in England. It is oval-shaped, measures 4½ by 3½ inches, and dates probably from the fifteenth century. An illustration is to be found in J. T. Evans's Church Plate of Oxfordshive (plate 3).—E. R. C. BRINKWORTH, Bibury, Horton View, Banbury, Oxfordshive.

ARBUTUS JAM

SIR,—I doubt whether many possessors of a strawberry tree (Arbutus unedo) know that it has a double claim to its name.

When the fruit ripens towards the end of November it may be made into jam indistinguishable from strawberry in flavour.

berry in flavour.

My tree, some 25 feet in height and thus of considerable age, has carried a heavy crop this year and but for the limited supply of sugar could have stocked our larder for some time. — Francis Edwards, Brightlands, Reigate, Surrey.

OLD BLACK CURRANT BUSHES

SIR,—With reference to Mr. Smith Pearse's letter in your issue of Novem-ber 24, when I came here 24 years ago I was advised to dig up "them old

a facing to the walls.

— EDMUND ESDAILE,
Manor Farm, Bloxham,
Banbury, Oxfordshire.

HORNETS AT HOME

SIR,—While I was staying at Llandrinio Hall in Montgomeryshire, during the early part of October, hornets part of October, hornets swarmed in the loft of the Hall. I knew nothing about hornets and their habits, but I was assured by the present owner of the Hall that they swarm once in about fifty years in this country (or Wales). I decided to try my luck with some photographs. photographs.

The loft, as you can The loft, as you can well imagine, was a place of deep gloom, and it was necessary to give 45 seconds exposures with the largest lens of my camera (6.3f) to get any results. The long exposure precluded any possibility of getting the hornets themselves in the pictures as they were busily moving around the whole time.

To get the pictures I had my



THE ORPHANS OF THE STORM See letter: The Story of Two Owl:

names, such as barley humr eller, kosher, awner or haveller.——PLLAN JOBSON, The Pantiles, Mill Street, Westleon, Saxmundham, Suffolk.

THE STORY OF TWO OWLS

SIR,—I enclose a photograph taken by my son who is captain of a Halifax bomber based with the C.M.F. It was taken some months ago, and shows long-eared owls. He describes them as "Two survivors, once bethem as "Two survivors, once be-draggled bundles, soaking wet, very cold, and waiting for the death that was to come—from carnivorous tree-ants. However, these were lucky, and though their brothers died, they are

though their brothers died, they are now free, hunting the olives and spruce trees which are their own."

This is their story as my son describes it in his letter: "A short time ago I found a long-eared owl's nest in the uppermost reaches of a tall fir tree. I climbed to the nest and found five owls, barely five days old, and deserted. There had been a heavy thunderstorm previously and this may thunderstorm previously and this may have caused the mother to desert. "The chicks were thinly clad in

down with eyes unopened, and they were covered by carnivorous ants. I took them back to our tent, and two out of the five lived, after hours of attention.

"The question of feeding was soon "The question of feeding was soon solved for I was able to get scraps of meat from the mess as well as mice from a nearby farm. I soon managed to have one, the bigger of the two, making short flights from my hand to the aviary.



THE HORNETS ENTERED BY THE BRICKED-UP WINDOW ON THE RIGHT

black currants"; but I did not do so, and they have cropped well every year; this year perhaps the best of all. There are eight bushes, and they cannot be less than thirty years old.—

JAMES A. STARK, Whyteleafe Road, Caterham on the Hill, Surrey.

TAPESTRIES IN CHURCHES

SIR,-May I correct an error of detail in Mr. Hardcastle's letter about the tapestries at Angers? He alluded incidentally to the modern ones at to the modern ones at Lancing: but these are not by Burne - Jones. They are some dozen years old, and were de-signed by Lady Churston and executed on the looms at Merton. My looms at Merton. My photograph shows only one of the three—the central one—in position: but readers may be able to judge of the decorative effect.

The vaulting of the The vaulting of the Chapel is constructed of sandstone and chalk: the white chalk adds greatly to the airy lightness of the lofty and soaring interior (90 ft. high). Those who recall the lower than the the long and interesting correspondence, about a year ago, on the uses of chalk as a building material may be interestmaterial may be interest-ed in this example, and in the fact that the crypt below gains greatly in lightness from the use of chalk, not only in the vaulting, but as

camera lashed to a pair of light step-ladders and manœuvred this contraption to the merry tune of hornets buzzing round my ears.

From the bottom of the nest— or whatever it is properly called—a continuous dripping of some liquid splashed on the floor of the loft. It was a very fast dripping and it ap-

was a very fast dripping and it appeared to me to be inefficient to waste so much building material.

On the photograph of the back of the Hall I have marked with a cross the hole in the bricked-in window through which the hornets entered the loft. The wall which is the background to the hornets' nest is this same

to the horners' nest is this same window from the inside. Llandrinio Hall itself, now a guest-house, is about three hundred years old and is situated amid beautiful Welsh scenery at the foot of the Breiddon Mountain.—Percy J. WARD,

Breiddon Mountain.—Percy J. Ward, Eltham, S.E.9.
[The hornet is usually regarded as an insect of the more southern parts of England, so this Welsh record is interesting. The insect has the reputation of being much less aggressive than the wasp, indeed of a very inoffensive disposition.—Ed.]

FARMING BYGONES

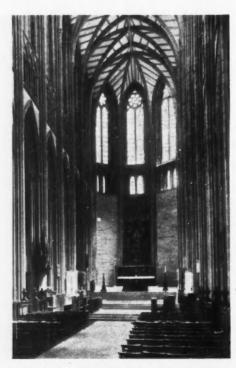
SIR,—Preserved against a possible resurrection of usefulness in that thrifty attitude of rural domestic life, are still to be found in farm buildings a good many farming implements that have now become obsolete. Here is a rare specimen found in the ancient rare specimen found in the ancient barn of a Suffolk farm, and used for bearding the barley. The barley was strewn over the barn floor and this implement was rolled over it backwards and forwards by means of a long handle. Another form of this was a rectangular rack with a vertical handle that was used rammer fashion. These instruments had a variety of



FOR BEARDING BARLE & See letter: Farming Bygones

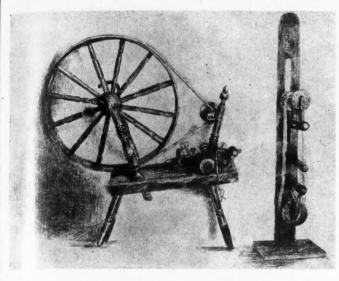
The other looked on with apparent jealousy; he was only half size and still down-covered.

The bigger one soon became less, flapping those soft wings and mewing the while, so one day I cok him to the site of his birth, and with an olive tree, only to stare at me with



MODERN TAPESTRIES AT LANCING

See letter: Tapestries in Churches



THE SILK-STOCKING MAKER'S WINDING WHEEL See letter: Silk-stocking Making

mmed orbits while I wished him gold-immed orbits while I wished him good lack and went back to camp. Two clays ago I freed the smaller owl near the old nest in the fir-tree. I never shut my birds in the aviary, because I can't always be with them, but after the second owl had been freed he returned, cheeky as ever and very friendly with a pigeon which he accompanies throughout the day-time. These hot days the birds feel the heat terribly, and bathe frequently in a bath provided."

fax

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hath provided."

The above letter was written some months ago, but the photograph enclosed has just arrived, and I thought might be of interest. My son adds in his latest letter: "I have now no birds to look after for they have all departed to their own ways and it is departed to their own ways and it is as well, for I'd have little time for them."—C. J. Hall, Aberdeen.

A LAKE IN KENYA

,—I wonder if this photograph of lake" made on my father's for

Sir,—I wonder if this photograph of a "lake" made on my father's farm at Rongai, Kenya Colony, would interest you. Though the sky looks cloudy, it must have been an exception to the usual day.

We were desperately short of water—fresh and not dirty river-water—and they say that on any part of the earth's surface, if one digs deep enough down, one comes upon water. This we did and, sure enough, at a depth of over 200 ft. we came upon a spring—this lake is the result and has proved a god-send for our dairy herd, proved a god-send for our dairy herd, and so on.

and so on. One can never be sure that the rains will break when they are supposed to do so in Kenya. This farm is about 6,000 ft. up.—John A. Dudgeon, Craig House, Morningside Drive, Edinburgh 10.

WILL-O'-THE-WISP

Sir,-I am not going to offer any explanation of the phenomenon known as the will-o'-the-wisp: but I would as the will-o'-the-wisp: but I would like to record that, several years ago, when visiting the Norfolk Broads neighbourhood, I met an old man, resident in those parts, who assured me that, in his boyhood, will-o'-the-wisps were known as "lanthorn men," and that anyone carrying an ordinary lantern, who saw a lanthorn man in the distance, did wisely to fling his own lantern away or extinguish its light, and run as speedily as possible. Otherwise, he might be attacked and band, mauled, or even killed.

The lanthorn men, my informant decred, were believed to be aroused to controllable fury at the sight of an ordinary lantern. They ender

rdinary lantern. They en-ured to lure benighted travellers truction and claimed the right iminate the marshes as their poly. My informant, while not itting himself to this belief, that it still prevailed in some of the county, and that during

to to

his parents' time it was accepted without question by country folk.

The information I have recorded

The information I have recorded was given to me not later than 1933. I have been told that the same belief prevailed in the fen districts of Lincolnshire until within recent years.

in the centre and is three feet in dia-meter and six and a half inches in thickness. It has no grinding teeth, which also do not appear to be possessed by

also do not appear to be possessed by the ones in your photograph.

It is locally believed that these are wheels, used by the Turks for conveying heavy weights, such as cannon. I am told there are several lying together near Hamadan, in Persia.

As wood and stone are so scarce As wood and stone are so scarce in Irak, these stones may perhaps have been used as wheels, even by the ancient civilisations of Mesopotamia.

—DOUGLAS DOBLE, Basra, Irak.

SILK-STOCKING MAKING

SILK-STOCKING MAKING
SIR,—I was interested in reading
the account of the spinning-wheel
in a recent number of COUNTRY
LIFE. I thought you might like a
pen and ink sketch on the same
subject. Actually the sketch is of a
winding wheel. Up to about forty
years ago silk stockings were woven
in Ockbrook. This was the industry
of the little village in 1700, and in
fact, until the Midland Railway, with
its centre in Derby, gradually took
the silk-stocking workers from their
looms to do the rougher work of
carriage working. You could not do
both. The hands must be as soft and
smooth as the silk they handled.
There were, till quite recently four
shops holding looms in the village.
The last disappeared about seven years
ago, though one shop with its long low
windows still remains as a private still remains as a private

the sides. The colours ranged from black through pale mauve, lemon, pink, to white.—Essington Wayte. Ockbrook, Derbyshire.

OCTAGON TOPS TO ROUND TOWERS

SIR,—I was extremely interested in your correspondent Dorothy Hamilton your correspondent Dorothy Hamilton Dean's recent letter, regarding the Cluniac origin of the octagon tops to the round towers of East Anglia. I was unaware of this theory and am wondering if it can be accepted as fact, or is pushed too far. From a monasticon contained in Suffolk and Norfolk by M. R. James, I notice that only two Cluniac houses existed in Suffolk—Mendham and Wangford, neither of which was considerable, and six in Norfolk. As most of the extensions to the 41 towers in Suffolk and the much larger number in Norfolk are octagon, I am wondering if they could possibly be attributable to Cluniac influence.—Allan Jobson. to Cluniac influence.—ALLAN JOBSON, Beauchamp Cottage, 21, Crown Dale, S.E.19.

RURAL RHYMES

-Your correspondence on Rural Rhymes reminded me of two which I have known for many years. They may be unknown to some of your readers:

Sutton Long, Sutton Long, At every door a heap of dung; Some two, some three, Such a dirty place you never did see.

> Romsey in the mud, Southampton on the stones. Southampton gets the meat And Romsey gets the bones.

Long Sutton is equi-distant from Langport and Somerton. It should be unnecessary to tell

COUNTRY LIFE readers that Romsey is pronounced as if spelled Rumsey.

—E. COURTNEY GARDNER, Seaborough Rectory, Crewkerne, Somerset.

NEEDS OF THE DEAF

SIR,—I was interested in the references to the deaf and their needs by Major Jarvis in Countryman's Notes on November 24.

It is quite true that there is no organisation comparable to the National Institute for the Blind working

on behalf of the deaf.

True, the National Institute for True, the National Institute for the Deaf is always ready to give advice, as far as possible, to anyone suffering from the serious effects of deafness. But the N.I.D. receives no support from the Government, and very little from the public. There must be literally thousands of people suffering from deafness in more or less serious from deafness in more or less serious degree, and they should certainly avail themselves far more of the services of the N.I.D., and at the same time still the services of the same time still the services of the same time still the same time stil

time give it more support.

As regards "hearing aids," the supply of these instruments in the past has certainly been unsatisfactory, but deaf people can obtain full advice



LAKE MADE AT RONGAI, KENYA, BY TWO HUNDRED FEET BY DIGGING DOWN

See letter : A Lake in Kenya

Probably it still lingers in remote spots in that county. The late Mr. J. T. Houghton, once informed me that, when collecting moths by the aid of an electric pocket-lamp, in the vicinity of the Norfolk Broads, some vicinity of the Norfolk Broads, some few years before the outbreak of the present war, he was warned by an aged countryman to "bolt" if he saw a will-o'-the-wisp, or he would find himself knocked headlong into the water.—Clifford W. Greatoren, Worksop, Nottinghamshire.

A PEMBROKE MILL

SIR.-I was interested to read in a recent article of the tide-mill still working at Woodbridge, Suffolk: the only other one that I know of is at Pembroke. I enclose a snapshot taken at low tide, which you may like to use.

M. W., Hereford

MYSTERIOUS MILLSTONES

SIR,—Your correspondent in COUNTRY LIFE of March 10 this year who asked for information concerning mysterious millstones found in the Peak District may be interested to know that I have found a stone at Margil, Basra, Irak, which looks exactly like those in your photograph. It has a square instead of a round hole room at the top of the Cross Keys public-house.

The women wound the silk on to bobbins from the wheel in the sketch, and later seamed the stockings, which were then sent to Nottingham where delightful clocks were "chevened" up



WORKING TO-DAY IS THE TIDAL MILL AT PEMBROKE

See letter: A Pembroke Mill

about aids from the N.I.D., from Deaf Department, Manchester University, and from Schools for the Deaf

throughout the country.

The Medical Research Council together with the N.I.D. is now working on the problem of deaf aids, and their recommendations are expected shortly

The seriousness of deafness is that it cuts off the victim from easy social contact with his neighbour, compelling many to lead very lonely lives; and your sympathetic reference to deaf-ness will, I am sure, be much appreciated by all who are so unfortunate as to suffer from deafness

The address of the N.I.D. is 105, Gower Street, W.C.1. —L. C. Barnes, The Royal Cross School for the Deaf, Preston, Lancashire.

IN WINCHESTER

SIR,—The interesting and picturesque old house in my photograph dates



THE OLDEST HOUSE IN WINCHESTER

from about the year 1450, and is generally accepted as being the oldest surviving example of domestic architecture in Winchester, the ancient capital of England.

It stands in what is known as the It stands in what is known as the "Soke," a part of the city that derived its name from the Anglo-Saxon word sok, a local Court independent of other jurisdiction. It is a district without the City walls and a favourite place of residence, owing possibly to having less heavy taxes and tolks. Doubtless the argient house and tolls. Doubtless the ancient house was the residence of a well-to-do citizen. It is said to have been taken over later, about the time of the Reformation, as a Rectory House to St. Peter's, Cheesehill. The word "Cheesehill" is interesting, as being derived from the old work "Chessol" derived from the old work "Chessol" or "Chesil" found surviving at Port-land, Dorset, in the Chesil Beach, a stony stretch of coast skirting West Bay. At Winchester the word points

to the circumstance that to the circumstance that there was an old bank or shore of the River Itchen. The "Strand" in London has a like origin.—Chas. J. H. KINSON, Ealing, W.5. HAN-

THE NINE DAYS' WONDER

SIR,—In the issue of COUNTRY LIFE on November 24 there was a letter by Mr. J. F. Lumbers who said that the expression of the "Nine Days' Wonder" originated when a bridge originated when a bridge was built in nine days in 1797. But Shake-speare uses the expres-sion in As You Like It which was written about 1600. comes in Act 3, Scene 2 when Rosalind is talking to Celia. Rosalind says, "I was seven of the nine days out of wonder before you came." So the expression seems to have been in use long before 1797.—NEIL G. RAMSAY Eton College, Windsor, Berkshire.

A RAILWAY RELIC

SIR,—At the beginning of the railway era, the constructors supported the rails on blocks of stone, which soon gave place to the now familiar wooden sleepers. When the change took place, many of these stones were used in building construction, but a few were left lying by the railside. One of these, shown in my photograph, is still to be found by the side of the Preston and Wyre line of the L.M.S. It is interesting to note that a modern counterpart, the concrete sleeper, has come into use during the war.—J. GARTH, 30, Greyfriars Crescent, Cadley, Preston, Lancashire.

CATERPILLARS AND DUCKS

SIR.—During the second week September the usual mass assault by cabbage-white caterpillars was being carried out on cabbages and other similar plants at some Barracks. Although it is realised that garden birds take no action against these pests in the normal course of things, a party of nine domestic ducks were
"folded on" to a patch of affected
plants, for a few hours, as an experiment. They at once located the enemy and proceeded to take heavy toll. fact they gorged themselves. Later they were driven home to their usual "run." Within 36 hours seven of the nine had died in agony. When opened



THE FIRST STONE SLEEPERS

See letter: A Railway Relie

up their whole insides were sained a horrid curry-powder yellow—a heavy loss of good table-birds Nowonder wild birds in their struggle for existence avoid these nasty thin and no wonder, consequently, gardens are infested with them, ngs our their season. Surely, too, one never sees a bird hawking the but erfly Some individual cater itself. illars were tossed into a hen run, bu the fowls—not so stupid as they look—picked them up at first in their hasty greed, but at once cast them away and spurned them. What is the natural enemy of these caterpillars and their parents? Can any of your readers (or Major C. S. Jarvis, whose notes are always so interesting and enjoyable) tell us?—AP HUGH, Shrewsbury, Charakching. fowls-not so stupid as they ok. Shropshire.

Birds, particularly house-sparforces, particularly nouse-spar-rows, have been seen to take cabbage butterflies, but the greatest natural check is exercised by the parasitic ichneumon flies.—ED.]

BOOKS: SELECT HRISTMAS FURTHER

OOKS for small people with gay pictures as their principal feature appear in greater numbers this year, and afford a very happy choice. One of the most attractive is The Helen Haywood Colour Book (Hutchinson, 5s.), with charming stories by Isobel St. Vin cent, each page devoted to an animal character, and the opposite page illustrating his or her adventures in a fascinating large picture in colour.

fascinating large picture in colour. The child who wants to know how things are made will find excellent answers in Shaping and Making (Oxford University Press, 4s. 6d.), by Vincent Lines; while Balbus (Pleiades Books Ltd., 7s. 6d.) is a picture book of building by Oliver Hill and Hans Tisdall that will give any young person an interesting résumé of the history of European architecture. For quite small people The Adventures of Mr. Pip (6s.) by F. Barrie Flint comes from Harraps, with plenty of reading in it and good illustrations. John and Pamela (Museum Press, 3s. 6d.), is by Dora Shakell, the story of a little boy, who very much wanted of a little boy, who very much wanted a baby sister. It makes an attempt to be plain-spoken on matters which our parents usually left in the dimness of the gooseberry bush but apart from that is a charming little tale

Barbara Lamb (Lane, 5s.) is a fascinating gay story of a lamb who by magic became a famous singer. People of all ages agree to adore Orlando the Marmalade Cat; His Silver Wedding (Country Life, 6s.) is Kathleen Hale's contribution to our Christmas amusements.

More about Crusoe and his friends comes to us in David Severn's Waggon for Five (Lane, 7s 6d); Riding Days in Hook's Hollow (Country Life, 7s. 6d.) by Marjorie M. Oliver is a thrilling tale in which ponies and mysteries play equally important parts.

Good stories for young people abound this Christmas, and there is a wide selection. There is *The Seven Sapphires* (Peter Davies, 8s. 6d.), by Elisabeth Kyle, in which Peter and Margot Furze, whom most of us have

met in Behind the Waterfall, have adventures in London. Children nowseem to be full of anti-espionage activities, and it is round them that M. Frow has written the brisk and well-told story The Intelligence Corps and Anna (Hutchinson, 6s.). No Peace for the Prefects by Nancy Breary (George Newnes, 5s.) is an exceptionally entertaining story of school life for girls. Freda Bond, who introduced us to such a charming family of characters in The End House, now characters in *The Ena House*, now tells us some more of their adventures in *The Lancasters at Lynford* (Newnes, 5s.), and very good reading it is too. *Gentleman of Sussex* (Hutchinson, 6s.), by Eric Leyland, is a romantic story of a young heir and a fraudulent lawyer, and a mysterious highwayman. lawyer, and a mysterious highwayman. Something quite by itself is Lorna Lewis's Feud in the Factory (Oxford University Press, 6s. 6d.) in which Rosie Henderson, determined to do something against the enemy, goes to work in a factory. The details are true to life, the story most exciting most exciting.

A story with a foreign setting is The Vedor Sampler, by Audrey Clark (Harrap,

7s. 6d.), an ex-ceptionally attractive tale of Czechoslovakia. The illustrations are delightful. Anare delightful. Another story with a foreign setting is Tents in the Wilderness (Harrap, 7s. 6d.), by Dr. Julius E. Lips, a German who it should be noted. should be noted has protested very firmly against the Hitler régime. The setting of his story is in Labrador among the In-dians. It is fully illustrated and particularly en-tertaining as describing a way of life so different

from ours

rom ours.

Stories dealing with animals include a particularly charming little Puffin Book, Mourzouk (9d.), by Vitaly Bianchi, the story of a lynx translated from the Russian. Then there is Parachute Silk (Witherby, 8s. 6d.) by Shirley Faulkner-Horne. It combines plenty of exciting spyhunting incidents with a great deal about horses, and has, by "Haz," the most attractive illustrations of perhaps any book of the season. Stormy (Hutchinson, 6s.) by Dorothy Childs Hogner is "The Story of the First American Mustang." Interesting in itself, it will be spoilt for a good many people by the fact that the many people by the fact that the author is inclined to make horses think as human beings do. Last but far from least Phyllis Kelway has written two lovely books The Squirrel Book and The Otter Book, published by Messrs. Collins at 4s., which are illustrated with drawings and photographs. It is the work of a naturalist of reputation and ideal for the wild life loving child.

For boys come Brassbounders of the

Rosemount (Ox-ford University Press, 5s.), by Shalimar, a story of apprentices in the Merchant Navy, an excel-lent sea yarn, and Heroes of the Merchant Navy (Harrap, 6s.) by Leonard Gribble which gives a thrilling account of the matchless service that our sailors have rendered to their country. Fun with Mechan-ics (Oxford University Press, 3s. 6d.) by Her-bert McKay is full of interesting

experiments and

descriptions of such things as how parachute works and the way to nake a bow and arrows which will

delight the enquiring young person.

A few small books of the purely entertaining sort for older people, who used to have so many in pre-war days, have made their appearance this year, Family Group (Methuen, 6s.) by the one and only Fougasse; More Nice Types, by Raff and Anthony Arm-Types, by Raff and Anthony Amstrong, from the same publishers, price 5s., which is full of amazing illumination on the ways of the Air Force; Up the Garden Path (Jenkins, 7s. 6d.) by Peter Ender, a gay volume for gardeners; Nectar in a Nutshell, a collection of jokes and witty sayings (Allen and Unwin, 2s. 6d.) made by C. Kent Wright.

The Saturday Book (Hutchinson, 15s.) makes its welcome appearance, edited by Leonard Russell, and the Pick of Punch (Chatto and Windus, 7s. 6d.) is another annual devoutly to be desired among one's Christmas

to be desired among one's Christmas presents.

The Ramblers' Book of Wild Life (John Crowther, 5s.) by Reginald Harrison, is a book for which a great many people have been looking, containing drawings of country sights, for instance a tiger moth or a weasel, and a description on the opposite page of what they are. The latter half of the book deals with the country month by month. Bulb Growing Inside and Out (John Giffard, 5s.) by W. E. Shewell-Cooper will please particularly those who like to grow their own indoor flowers but do not feel themselves experts, and the Budding duple. selves experts, and the Budding Angler (Jenkins, 8s. 6d.) by A. R. Farris Cass is the right book for a not too

Cass is the right book for a not too highly specialist fishing friend.

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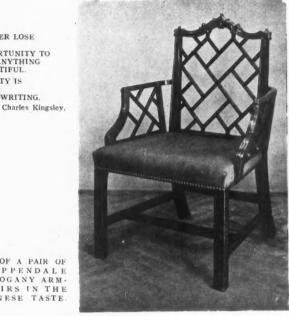
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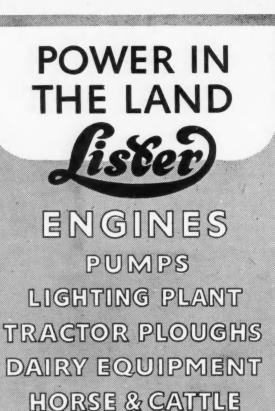
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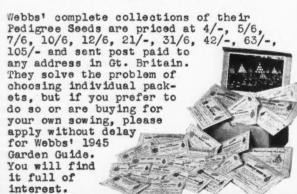
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FARMING NOTES

THE FARMER'S FUTURE

step towards an agricultural policy to have an agreed pro-cedure for fixing agricultural prices. Mr. Hudson's recent statement in the House of Comstatement in the House of Com-mons did not go much further than describing the machinery which will be employed. The problem has been discussed exhaustively with the Na-tional Farmers' Unions of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland and also the workers' unions. They have been able to agree with the Government Departments concerned that the economic data to be used in price fixing will be based on financial accounts relating to types of farming and sizes of farms and statistical material relating to costs of production. The representatives of the farmworkers as well as the N.F.U. will see these figures and be able to express

Crop Prices for 1946

N February of each year there will be a review by the Government Departments in consultation with the Departments in consultation with the N.F.U.'s on the general financial position of agriculture in the United Kingdom based on these facts and figures. The Government will then proceed to fix crop prices for the harvest of the following calendar year. That is to say, farmers will know after the price review of February, 1945, what prices they will get for wheat, notatoes and sugar-beet from the what prices they will get for wheat, potatoes and sugar-beet from the harvest of 1946. Milk prices will be fixed from October 1 of the current calendar year and prices for beef, mutton, pig meat and eggs will be fixed from July 1 for the current calendar year. Such forward announcement of prices will give farmers sufficient opportunity to adjust their plans, assuming of course that there are not likely to be any violent changes are not likely to be any violent changes from one year to the next.

Pigs and Poultry

THE general trend undoubtedly will be towards more milk prowill be towards more milk production and a re-expansion of the pig and poultry industries. A limiting factor with pigs and poultry has been lack of feeding-stuffs. We have gone without most of the imported feed formerly used to produce eggs and fatten pigs in this country, and the calls for prior-ity crops such as wheat and potatoes and the need for devoting a large part of the arable acreage to growing fodder crops for dairy cows have precluded most farmers from growing their own feeding-stuffs for pigs and poultry. If they had been free agents to crop as they chose throughout the war we should probably not have suffered such a big decrease in pigs and poultry. But if the Government seriously want to increase the output of these products, the prices must be reviewed now and increased.

Feeding Difficulties

THIS is particularly true of pigs. In the early days of the war prices of fat pigs were deliberately reduced to get a fall in numbers. The reduced to get a fall in numbers. The prices have since been improved slightly but they do not take into account the heavy costs which the farmer incurs to-day in growing feeding-stuffs for pigs and the limitations of the rations he can provide. There is, of course, kitchen waste from the towns but this is an expression. the towns but this is an expensive feed. The way in which the prices of small pigs have slumped during the past two months is a sure enough indication that few farmers consider that there is any money in pig feeding on a commercial scale. They will feed one or two pigs which they can kill for domestic consumption, but there is no prospect yet of getting any big increase in the numbers of fat pigs available for the butcher or bacon

Milk and Meat

R. HUDSON gave a clear hint that farmers must expect a reduction in the prices of wheat and potatoes after the harvest of 1945. There is to be no change in crop prices for next year. But from 1946 onwards it seems most probable that the acreage payments on wheat and potatoes will be reduced. At the present time we are getting £4 an acre on wheat and £10 an acre on potatoes as part of the prices. My guess is that as soon as more wheat can be imported and the nation can afford to do with court such a big acreage of wheat and soon as more wheat can be imported and the nation can afford to do without such a big acreage of wheat and potatoes, these payments will be halved and then abolished. Having this in mind we should be planning for a further increase in grass and clover leys to be established in the coming Spring. All the milk and all the meat that can be produced in this country during the next four years will be wanted and is covered by the guarantee of prices which the Government has given. We grow grass in order to produce milk or meet. We shall be able to turn more grass of good quality to profitable account in the coming years—more profitable anyway than clinging too long to a big acreage of tillage crops, some of them grown on land that is not entirely suitable.

Young Leys and Sheep

Action Leys and Sheep

ALL of us are learning about the establishment and management of these young leys. The B.B.C. is helping us through the series of broadcast discussions included in the irteresting Farming To day programme on Thursday evenings. Mr. W. A. Stewart who takes the chair at these discussions has brought together some discussions has brought together some interesting speakers who have differ ent experiences gained from their farming under different conditions. I was particularly interested in what Captain Robin Hall, who farms on Bodmin Moor in Cornwall, had to say about the early treatment of young leys. Most people do not like to put sheep on to young leys. The general idea is that sheep nibble to closely at the clovers and reduce their closely at the clovers and reduce their vitality, so spoiling the young sward in its tender stage. Captain Hall does not believe in excluding sheep altogether. He considers that a better balance of grazing can be got by using sheep as well as cattle. Certainly at home I have for many years allowed the sheep to have a short term on the young leys. I do not like to leave them there for more than a week or so during the first Autumn. They get fresh keep on clean ground which suits them well and I have not found suits them well and I have not found they do the leys any harm in the long run. After all we make leys not for their own sake but for the sake of the grazing they provide.

Hay from Scotland

AN Aberdeenshire friend tells me that merchants are scouring his country trying to find hay for shipment to the South of England. They are offering the full maximum prices, which are £1 a ton more than the prices ruling in Aberdeenshire a year ago. But I see in one of the Scottish papers that there are criticisms of ago. But I see in one of the Scottish papers that there are criticisms of this English buying of Scotch hay. They say that England has been denuding Scotland of her best dairy cattle all through the war and now when she is short of hay she turns to Scotland to buy fodder for them. This is the first time I have become scott. is the first time I have known foots men objecting because someone makes a good offer for their product. There is no compulsion on them to sell. They need not have sold their Ay shire heifers and cows to us. not sell their hay now. They CINCINNATUS

THE ESTATE MARKET

THE TREND OF PRICES

investment real estate. an investment real estate, whether ground rents or agricultural land, tends to follow the trend of gilt-edged securities, and the issue of ment stock at the low rate er cent. is a portent. Happily to-day, as it always has been, ownership of real property ith it a variety of advantages on the actual monetary yield. of 13/4 P that th ith it a variety of advantages in the actual monetary yield. ime the acquisition of broad deemed essential as a means ring social and political imfor example, in 1851, John id "every successful trader estate" and in 1868 he said lis for a higher price in the han it ever brought before." It is greatly a series of the successful trader estate and in 1868 he said lis for a higher price in the han it ever brought before." It is greatly a series of the said list of the successful trader estate. The said list of the arries part f At one of con rtan Bright narke In the years after 1648 the refittal British land rose by £12 The rise was checked, in part sastrous season of 1879, but by the great influx of imnillio y the rted oduce.

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ENCE OF IMPORTS AT

amating the probabilities of future movement of values of is well to bear in mind that ditions in the last five years een unprecedented, inasmuch arms have been unprecedented, inasmuch as imports have fallen to a low ebb, and every possible stimulus has been applied to British farming. Minimum prices have been ensured for every kind of produce, and besides the benefit of subsidies the farmer has been able to obtain fertilisers and scientific advice as to their use, on very favourable terms. Moreover, there is a larger percentage than ever before of farmers who have had techbeen very lavourable terms. Moreover, there is a larger percentage than ever before of farmers who have had technical training. This marks a vivid contrast to the state of things in prewar years, when the competition of overseas production brought the prices of home-grown stuff down to a low level, and the results to British farming might have been even more adverse but that the wages of farm labourers remained much less than those of any class of urban worker. British farms have produced 75 per cent. of all the food consumed here during the present war. In due course there is bound to be a resumption of overseas competition, but it can never be quite so drastic in its reaction on home markets as it used to be. The quantity of produce available for export from abroad will be smaller and the cost of conveying it to this country he cost of conveying it to this country will be higher to an extent that must affect prices.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND

SUPPLY AND DEMAND
OFFSETTING one result of an increase of imports may be that increased consumption which is anticipated in so many quarters. Buying power may be greater than in the past, and a good many of the restrictions, such as severe rationing regulations, will be annulled. Supply and demand will be readjusted. Other factors too will operate for and against the home farmer and market-gardener, and the net outcome seems likely to be the fixation of a level of prices that will react on rentals to an extent tending to keep land values steady at about o keep land values steady at about heir present point. Spectacular upneir present point. Spectacular up-ward or downward movements cannot be expected so long as the governing conditions prevail. Much of course lepends on the unpredictable state of lational and international trade after but assuming a moderate all round, with accompanying openings for the use of such recovery cannot draw ough funds from landed investecove ttrac apital handicap enterprise in British
The rockbottom stability of
land as an investment will ients armir British ontin-

THE BARLEYTHORPE SALE A TOTAL of £38,180 was obtained

Messrs. Walker, Walton and auction in Oakham, for Hanson'

586 acres of the late Earl of Lonsdale's

586 acres of the late Earl of Lonsdale's Barleythorpe stud properties. Stud House and farm, together just over 300 acres, made £28,400.

Farms sold by Messrs. Walker, Lloyd and Hill's Wolverhampton office include Oakley, at Brewood, Stafford, 171 acres, for £10,150; Lea Fields, Stretton, 151 acres, let at £263, for £7,700; and Cedars, Kembleton near Shifnal, 87 acres, for £5,000. College Farm, 156 acres, at Bobbington, near Wolverhampton, will shortly be offered with possession. be offered with possession.

THE BROAD BASE OF OWNERSHIP

AN authoritative estimate lately made as to the ownership of agricultural land puts the proportion of owner-occupiers of farms at fully 40 per cent. of the whole number of holders. The results of auctions reveal that the percentage is steadily increasing. As far as can be judged from observation of the successful bidders they are men financially strong enough observation of the successful bidders they are men financially strong enough to continue in farming, and they possess a practical knowledge of their work. Thus they differ in the former respect from many of those who rushed to buy farms during and just after 1915-1918. Too many of those buyers went under as soon as the difficulties of operating on borrowed money became manifest, and their failure was hastened by the revival of the competition of imported produce.

AMENITIES OF HOLIDAY RESORTS

OWNERS and tenants of property in pleasure resorts are awaiting with anxiety some enlightenment as to the basis on which de-requisitioned premises will be dealt with in the matter of rehabilitation. Under the Compensation (Defence) Act no compensation is payable for "deprivation or diminution in relation to objects pensation is payable for "deprivation or diminution in relation to objects merely of pleasure or amenity." As it stands that measure would seem to be an absolute bar to much of the work that is necessary, if holiday resorts are to regain their attraction, and that attraction is a vital asset of such places. After very of stagnation or places. After years of stagnation, or worse, few if any property owners or tenants of houses in coastal areas are worse, few if any property owners or tenants of houses in coastal areas are in a position to undertake the restoration of amenities, and they feel that they are entitled to Government assistance to enable them to do so. It is no secret, too, that they hope a liberal view of their necessities will be taken, and that they are the more desirous of a definite pronouncement on the point in view of the suggestion that has been made that small traders in affected areas may be granted loans of only £150 to get their businesses going again. Probably a reasonable reconsideration will be given to the whole subject, both as regards amenities, in their reaction on the general welfare of pleasure resorts, and the facilitation of the efforts of small traders. If they have no very high hopes both classes of interests do not at the moment feel pessimistic about their eventual position. The degree in which aid is provided for the restoration of pleasure resorts will mean much to that vast body of visitors who look forward to a change and rest after tion of pleasure resorts will mean much to that vast body of visitors who look forward to a change and rest after years of toil, and every measure that tends towards the restitution of pre-war features will be welcomed by holiday-makers. At the same time it is certain that no feasible allowance is certain that no feasible allowance of compensation can put vast rumbers of seaside owners and tenants back into the position that they enjoyed before the war. The re-equipment of accommodation must prove a slow and costly affair, giving them enough to do to pay their way without thought of net profits for yet a long while.

ARBITER.

ction on the Tarm Ploughing for winter wheat has now begun, and so the labours of the Farmer grow more strenuous as the war years draw to their victorious end. But for his unstinted service to the Nation in its hour of need, we should not have fared nearly so well, nor would the condition of our farm stock have been so fully maintained. In all this Aveling-Barford have contributed by the supply of their Boilers and Farm Food Cooking Equipment, easing the labours of the farm worker and satisfying his practical needs. worker and satisfying his practical needs. AVELING - BARFORD

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(The Estates Gazette, 6s.)

HERE is a general notion that the farther north you go, no matter where you may be, the colder it becomes and the more trying are the Winter conditions. But this is not so. If you take a globe and trace the course of Lat. 60 N., you will have an eye-opener. Neither Oslo nor Stockaaaaaaaaaaa

holm is far from the line, and Winter life is enjoyable enough in either of those cities. The line runs through our own Orkney and Shetland Islands, where Winter is rough but tolerable. Swinging west, it touches the southernmost tip of Greenland and the northernmost tip of Labrador. Then it passes through Hudson Bay. On the eastern side of the a long way south of the line and therefore, theoretically, in a more agreeable climate

than Oslo, Stockholm and the Orkneys lies the scattered group called the Belcher Islands. These islands lie off the mainland territory called Ungava; and what Winter can be like in Ungava and the Belchers we learn from Needle to the North (Herbert Jenkins, 25s.).

FRESH-WATER SEALS

The author is Mr. Arthur C. Twomey, who writes "with the collaboration of Nigel Herrick." Mr. Twomey is an ornithologist. He and a colleague, J. K. Doutt, a "curator of mammalogy," set off soon after New Year's Day in 1938 as "official collectors of birds and mammals for the Carnegie Museum of Pittsburgh.' In Ungava there are fresh-water lakes, and reports were abroad that these were inhabited by seals. The idea of a fresh-water seal, it seems, is enor-mously exciting to a "mammalogist," for a seal is supposed to be a sea-water creature. One of the reasons for this expedition was to try to get a specimen of the fresh-water seal, and those who read the book will find that this gratifying object was attained.

This was Mr. Doutt's part of the business. Mr. Twomey's was to ob-serve Winter bird-life in Ungava, to cross on the snow-bridge to the Belchers before the Spring warmth came to destroy it, and to carry on his observations in the islands throughout the Summer. All these things were done, and the scientific reader will find much interest in the record of them; but for the general reader the fascination of this book will lie in its account of the conditions in which Indians, Eskimos and the handful of white men employed by the Hudson Bay Company live in this wide and desolate solitude.

One thing we learn is how the aeroplane has cut out a good deal of gruelling work that used to be done by dog-team. Mr. Twomey did not expect to find the aeroplane. Having gone as far north as he could by train.

he expected to go on with his dogs, and all arrangements had been made with this in view; but he found that a freight 'plane could take him and all his heavy equipment right to the point where the Great Whale River flows out of Ungava into Hudson Bay. You can't leave an aeroplane unattended in those parts: the winds

are too treacherous. It must be anchored, and the anchoring is a simple business. Fore and aft on each side of the 'plane were ropes attached to short logs. Shallow trenches were dug in the ice; the logs were laid in them, and water poured upon the logs. In a few minutes the water was frozen solid. All the oil was then drained out of the engine and taken indoors at the Hudson Bay post. It would be heated before being used again.

Fascinating as the story is of the men who come and go in these cold white solitudes, more fascinating still to me is the thought of the men who stay, manning the outposts of the Hudson Bay Company. A steamer which comes in the Summer bringing the mail, an occasional aeroplane, a traveller or two: these and the wireless are the only communications with the outside world. The man named Ross whom we are introduced to here, in charge of this far trading post, had an immense amount of stuff to look after. It was housed in a vast ware-house. "The foundations were perhaps fifty by 75 feet." It seemed to everything, from ancient contain flintlock rifles to modern arms, from flour and clothing to prayer books, hymn books and Bibles—written in "the dots and triangles which make up the weird hieroglyphics of the Indian-Eskimo script, an alphabet given to the natives of the east shore by missionaries, and the only written language of either the Indians or the

ESKIMO DRESS

The characteristic garment of women used to be the parka. "Nowadays," Mr. Twomey writes, "most Ungava Eskimo women do not have parkas of any kind, for their only outdoor work in winter may be the marking of the seals' holes with the sniffing dogs, or some fishing at a chopped-out water hole, or, in the tree country, a little wood-chopping. For these duties they wear the long, black wool man's coat furnished by the Government, or endure brief periods of half-freezing in a flimsy post sweater. Since the skirt has displaced the old pants costume for women, they are compelled to spend most of their lives inside the tupeks unless they want to freeze.

Nowadays, too, the Company sends sled-runners to the North, made of wood finished with steel," but by far the greatest speed and smoothness,

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says this author, "is still attained by preparing plank runners in the Eskimo way. It is called earthing. This is done by moistening peat and smearing it along the runner, where it freezes solidly and can be smoothed to form a fine icy surface." smoothed to talk a large system of the trade-goods cannot tempt "the most careful and skilful Eskimos" to change.

For part of this journey the loads pulled by dogs (eight of them ld pull from 800 to 1,000 pounds), and for the rest by Indians. The Incians pulled heavier loads than the With almost 200 lb. of dragload behind them and more than tle friction from icy hummocks, Indians often pressed their huge hands to their sore chests at t, bruised and muttering. . . . as a costly seal we hunted."

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A good book this, with human rest, geographical splendour and tific lure finely compounded.

SEA SAGA

Mr. John Scott Hughes has d the diaries of the late A. G. H. pherson and they are published or the title Macpherson's Voyages huen, 15s.). Macpherson, who but recently, was an unusual sort an. The son of an Indian judge, pent the greater part of his life business man in India. It was till he was well into his fifties that he became interested in sailing small boats. When he came to live in England he joined the Portsmouth Sailing Club. He did some sailing in Driac, and then had Driac II built to his own requirements. It was in Driac II, a Bermudan-rig cutter of only 25 ft. 6 in. on the waterline, and with a breadth of 8 ft. 7 in., that he made his most remarkable voyages.

These voyages, made for the most part with only one companion, took him to the West Indies, to Australia, India, Africa and the East Indies, all over Europe and to Iceland: an extraordinary record for so small a craft and so old a man. For Macpherson was now nearly seventy. He was in Durban when a doctor told him he must not sail his ship home. His companion took her to England, and Macpherson came back alone.

DUNKIRK AT SEVENTY

Soon thereafter, this war was upon us, and this astonishing man of nearly seventy managed—he alone knew how!—to join the R.N.V.R. He assisted in the evacuation of

Dunkirk, and died two years later.
That was Macpherson. His logbook of the voyages has been ably boiled down by Mr. Hughes into a handy compass. Some of it is given in Macpherson's own words, and one agrees with the editor that it would difficult to read Macpherson neat." He could hardly write a phrase that was not facetious. It goes on and on like this: "The small boat merchant is naturally 1ather apt to magnify the elements, and I don't want to convey any lurid impression of these. It was just the Atlantic doing some of his October stuff and putting a bit of goodwill into it occasionally."

So we have to thank Macpherson for the voyages and Mr. Hughes for making Macpherson readable. Only a yachtsman, I imagine, will get much pleasure out of the book, and he will get not only pleasure but also a good deal of incidental instruction, for lacpherson tells us why he did thin in this circumstance and that, is reasons are always worth con-

adding Macphersons, with all y to go, could hardly do better

than buy a copy of Jottings for the Young Sailor by L. F. Callingham, published for the Arethusa Training
Ship by The Estates Gazette (6s.).
While the veriest beginner will find here the guidance his earliest days need, there is much that will be valuable, too, to the experienced yachtsman. Indeed, if you know all that is in this book, you are a safe man to sail with, for it covers charts, signals, tides, buoys, navigations and innumerable other matters. It should be on the cabin shelf of every small ship.

OLD SIN, NEW SUFFERING

The shadow of a sin committed in the past, and falling darkly on a prosperous and respected present; the forcing of this old hidden matter into the open by the release from Dartmoor of an innocent man who has suffered years of imprisonment: these are solid, reliable, but somewhat worn gambits for the novelist. If you wish to see how skill in story-telling can pass these old counters off with satisfaction to all concerned, read Mr. Ernest Raymond's For Them that Trespass (Cassell, 10s. 6d.).

Here we have a man of letters known and admired throughout the land. He has wealth, position, a charming family life, and fundamentally he is, and always has been, of impeccable integrity. But as a youth, making his first tentative ventures outside a narrow environment, feeling his way into the mysteries of life and love, he stepped inside a dangerous circle with which he was much too naive and inexperienced to deal.

It would not be fair to give away the circumstances which impart the tension to Mr. Raymond's book. The main concern is not what Christopher Drew did as a boy, but what will he do now that he is a fully enlightened being? The problem is faced and solved with perhaps just too much pointing of a moral which we could have been trusted to see for ourselves.

OU can hardly do justice to Bath in a little more than 100 pages, and I could not help wishing as I read Mr. R. A. L. Smith's elegant little book Bath (Batsford, 12s. 6d.) that it had made its appearance five years ago: it would then either have been twice as long or cost half as much. But there is no gainsaying that this is a very pretty piece of work; with its many reproductions of old prints, drawings and caricatures to give life to the photographs, it captures the atmosphere of the 18th-century city better than a more staid architectural treatise would have done. The writer's method—at least in the later chapters—is to look at Bath through the eyes of a succession of visitors: the diarists, Pepys and Celia Fienes (the latter has left a most minutely detailed description of communal bathing in the days of good King William. One is relieved to minutely detailed description of communal bathing in the days of good King William—one is relieved to know that the water was changed at least once a day!), the dramatists, Goldsmith and Sheridan, and then the novelists, Smollett, Jane Austen and Dickens. We have glimpses of Eonthill Reckford as an eccentric old the novelists, Smollett, Jane Austen and Dickens. We have glimpses of Fonthill Beckford as an eccentric old man, as well as character studies of the creators of Palladian Bath—Ralph Allen, Dr. Oliver and the two Woods. It is a pity that the book is not stronger on the architectural side. There are many omissions, inevitable, no doubt, within the limits imposed. There are many omissions, inevitable, no doubt, within the limits imposed. One of the best chapters is on the mediæval city, and here the author was on thoroughly familiar ground. A young don of Trinity College, Cambridge, he had already made a name for himself as a mediævalist, and his early death last Spring was a tragic loss. The writing of this book must have been in the nature of a pleasant relaxation to him in the intervals of his war work.

A. S. O. his war work.

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SKIRTS are Getting Fuller

KIRTS are fuller and the straight line of the silhouette is broken; hats are higher. All this, even though it comes in limited quantities, marks a definite change in fashion. The moment austerity regulations are mitigated and the labour question becomes easier we shall see a radical change in fashion; exuberant frills and pleats, fabrics printed all over in complicated patterns, bouffant skirts and exotic trimmings and mixtures of colours will burst upon us. At present, there can be nothing of this kind; nevertheless there is change. You can see it in the skirts, which are fuller with more movement. The milliners are making more elaborate hats, most of them with high crowns. Not one of these hats approaches the extreme fashions shown in Paris, but even the country felts are definitely higher with dented flower-pot crowns and widish rolling brims that can be adjusted to suit each individual profile. The helmet-shaped felts and the black velvet caps rather like a busby tied with cord round the centre are higher by inches than anything we have seen for years and a complete change from the many felt sailors, berets and tams of this war. The heart-shaped toques, in the Queen Alexandra tradition, with nodding ostrich plumes and a red rose or

carnation or two nestling among the feathers and tulle are beguiling. They are the most feminine hats shown in recent years.

Most of the high caps and helmets are made to cover all of the hair round the face save for a tiny portion on the fore-head and they expose the whole of the ears. These hats with their jutting bows and high peaked crowns, also the toques,

PHOTOGRAPHS
DERMOT CONOLLY



Lincoln green facecloth and velveteen, the front and a yoke at the back velveteen, the long plain sleeves and straight back, wool. Jay's

require an upswept coiffure with curls on top. For many of the caps and hats the hair is*piled up elaborately, quite high, and the crown of the hat fits over it. The helmets and "busby" hats are attached to minute skullcaps by which they are pinned on to the hair at the back. Very high hats are not likely to be popular in this country as the flat neckline of the austerity suits and dresses is not right for them; but some of the less exaggerated styles, and the felts with high-folded crowns, the busbies in velvet and cord and the high swathed turbans, are becoming and very smart with plain dark suits. There is a liking for brightly coloured felts, for black velvet and for off-white draped turbans.

Felt toques attached to the hair with Victorian hat-pins are shown by Bianca Mosca with her collection at Jacqmar's, and are chic in dusty pink, parma violet, or fuchsia with the dark plain fitted topcoats and dark sleek little dresses. She gives an olive green tweed suit a longish jacket, which looks even longer than it actually is by re son of the deep pockets which are still fur her elongated by pointed flaps ending in

Powder blue crepe, ankle-length, with a wide waistband studded with blue, a full apron front and gathered bodice. Jacqmar



Christmas Suggestion

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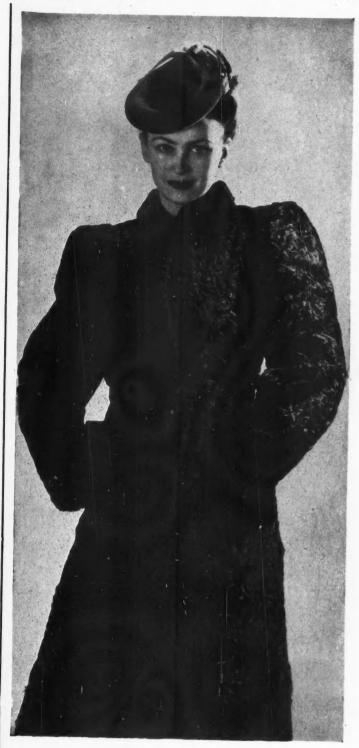
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bands that slip through a small slot like the fastening of a handbag. A charming way of using the popular studding is shown on a short black crêpe dress that has tiny fishes in oxidized silver and gold gracefully disporting themselves round the edge of the basqued front. An ankle-length black crêpe with high round neckline has the apron front outlined by a narrow ruche of black georgette studded with turquoise and silver. A dark brown fitted tweed coat is shown over an emerald wool frock which has a high soft neckline caught by triangular folds of the material. The broad brown leather belt of the dress is studded with gold.

(Left) Buster suit: the shorts in tan and cream wool, and the cream wool shirt with tan and brown smocking

> (Right) Baby's white dress in wool jersey, smocked in pale blue. Both Chilprufe



Cross-over skirt and blouse from Jaeger, the skirt in fine golden wool, and the blouse in delphinium blue



Necklaces to decorate the plain round necklines of the Winter frocks are in the news. At Fortnum and Mason's there are twisted chokers of gleaming gold and silver lamé set on fancy rings that clip together at the back. At Elizabeth Arden's, flower necklets for girls are made in felt, have the back part in green leaves, the front in flower heads pink-tipped daisies edelweiss and heads, pink-tipped daisies, edelweiss and gentians, rose buds and forget-me-nots. Harrods show flat bugle beads, row upon row that can be twisted till they make almost an Elizabethan ruff of beads on a plain frock, or let fall in a cascade

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Two guineas will be awarded for the first correct solution opened. Solutions (in a closed envelope) must reach "Crossword No. 777, COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2." not later than the first post on Wednesday, December 20, 1944.

Note.—This Competition does not apply to the United States.

12 0 24 30 29

N	ame.	(Mr.,	Mrs., etc.)	***************	******************	*************	***********************
	dares						

SOLUTION TO No. 776. The winner of this Crossword, the clues of which appeared in the issue of December 8, will be announced next week.

ACROSS.—I, Good luck; 5, Upheld; 9, Absentee; 10, Pistol; 11, Entrains; 12, Stared; 14, Gloriously; 18, Old and true; 22, Blamed; 23, Adhering; 24, Olives; 25, Four Feet; 26, Needed; 27, Skittles. DOWN.—I, Graces; 2, Onsets; 3, Lineal; 4, Clean slate; 6, Paintbox; 7, Eat crust; 8, Dul. days; 13, Groundwork; 15, Doubloon; 16, Idealise: 17, Inner eye; 19, Ferret; 20, Pineal; 21, Agates.

ACROSS.

- Chris treats me to a fir on December 25
 (9, 4)
- 10. Moment (7)
- 11. In spite of Alice's experience, they're not all mad! (7)
 12. Part is shown, but it's all catchy (4)
- Lance in unstained condition (5)
- Aptervx (4)
- 18. Would it be the laundry John lost in it? (3,4) 19. Flowers that reveal what the chord is (7)
- 22. "And saw in sleep old —— and towers
 Quivering within the wave's intensed day. . . ."—Shelley (7)

 24. Of the same group as 14 (4)
- Frequently has something of 10 about it! (5)
- 26. Always found in a reader's company (4) 29. "Winter was not unkind because —."
- -Bridges (7) 30. One of the U.S.A. (7)
- 31. V1, V2, and what you will (6, 7)

DOWN.

- 2. The hostess's husband discloses his years (7)
- Russian enfant terrible? (4)
- Existing in name alone (7)

 Does the Golden Dustman have one too? (7)
- More than one small 24 (4)
- Miss Burney's heroine (7)
 "He's under the haycock fast asleep" (6, 3, 4)
- 9. One way of getting hanged ! (2, 4, 2, 5)
- 15. A rat is plainly on the step (5)
- 16. H. G. springs (5)
- 20. A hundred approach the oracle (apparently by boat) (7)
 21. Neither bowler nor topper is the answer $\lfloor (4,3) \rfloor$
- Get ready (7)
- 23. Form of interior decoration favoured by Mrs. Caudle (7)
- 27. A note from Pussy (4)
- 28. Critical fish? (4)

The winner of Crossword No. 775 is

Mrs. R. C. V. Nichols,

The Drive,

St. Ives, Huntingdon.



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nots. upon nake on a

ot all

te (7) (3, 4) (7)

t! (5)

rs (7)

2 (7)

3, 4

ently

(4, 3) Mrs.

is

n.



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more little things-like flowers round the house again. To ask for Joyce Shoes and hear, "Paddock, Well, we're making no promise but let us hint-it won't be long now! Hey Day, Gad About? In that colour, yes Madam! In Madam's size, of course, Madam!" When? JOYCE (CALIFORNIA) LIMITED, 17-18 OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, W.I. (WHOLESALE ONLY)

